Report on the Marketing

OF

SESAMUM (Til)

IN

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

Published

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2. Report on the Administration of the Agricultural Market Act for 1343 Fasli.

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14. Report on the Marketing of Safflowerseed (Karad)   do

15. Report on the Marketing of Sesamum   do

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REPORT

on

THE MARKETING OF SESAMUM (TIL)

in

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

CHAPTER I.

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

(To be attended by Central Department).

CHAPTER II.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND PRICES OF SESAMUM SEED

A. SUPPLIES.

(1) Acreage.

(a) *Under pure and mixed crops.*

Although the area of 542 thousand acres under Sesamum crop was only 1.92 per cent. of the total gross area of 28.843 million acres during the quinquennium ending 1930-40, in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, the former constituted no less than 12.33 per cent. of the total area sown under this crop in India, and Hyderabad State secured third position in respect of the acreage under this crop among the Provinces and States of India during the said period.

While details regarding districtwise acreages are given in Appendix No. I, the following table will illustrate the total areas under Sesamum crop during the

period of ten years in the Dominions as compared with those in India:—

TABLE No. I.

Acreages under Sesamum Crop (Figures in 000's).

Years	Total acreage in the Dominions	Total acreage in India	Percentage of the Dominions to India	Position of the Dominions among Provinces
Average 1930-31 to 34-35	558	5,810	9.60	3
1935-36 ..	588	4,135	13.62	3
1936-37 ..	560	4,144	13.73	3
1937-38 ..	548	4,450	12.31	3
1938-39 ..	461	4,331	10.64	3
1939-40 ..	548	4,050	13.53	3
Average 1935-36 to 39-40	542	4,222	12.33	3
1940-41 ..	406	..	..	..
1941-42 ..	404	..	..	..
1942-43 ..	567	..	..	..
1943-44 ..	622	..	..	..
1944-45 ..	623	..	..	..
Average 1940-41 to 40-45	524	..	..	..
1945 46 ..	681	..	..	..

The Statistics Department which publishes the data in respect of acreages and productions of Sesamum in different years does not give separate figures for acreages under pure and mixed crop; nor is there any other agency either of trade or agricultural concern from whom such enquiry could be conducted on authoritative basis. However, during the survey undertaken in markets, towns and villages, it has been found that

MAP No. 1

Showing distribution of acreage
under Sesamum (average 1941-45)
(Based on Appendix No. I)

REFERENCE

• REPRESENTS 1,000 ACRES
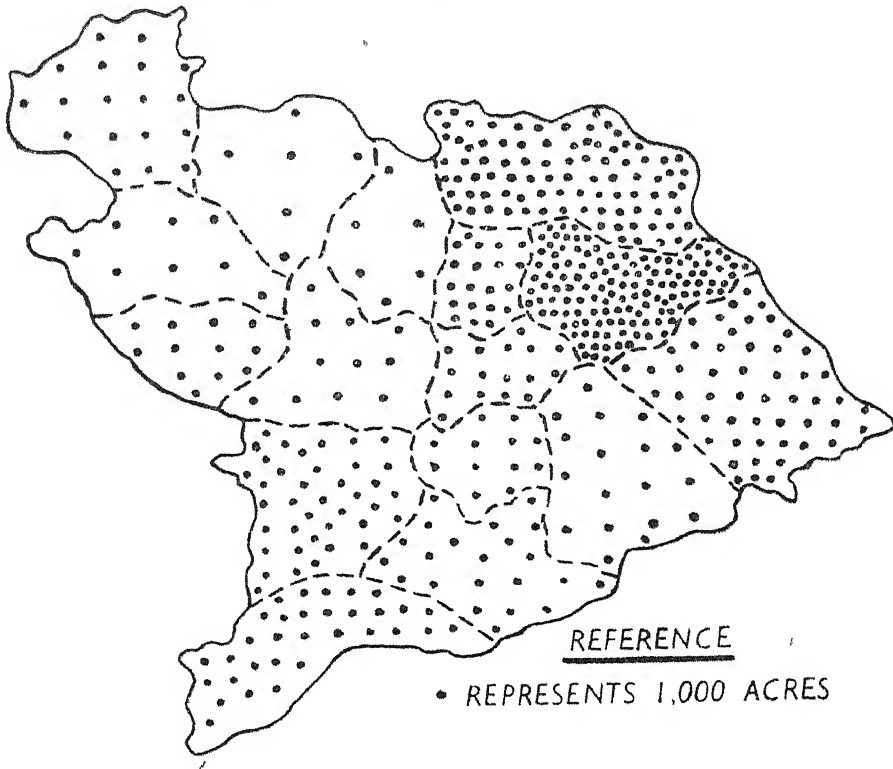
Sesamum is sown pure in most of the districts, while in a few places in some of the other districts this oilseed is sown mixed with the principal crops such as Cotton, Pulses and Bajra.

The districts where Sesamum is sown mixed with other crops are Nizamabad, Adilabad and Aurangabad, subah, the last named region constituting Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and Bir districts. The proportions of the acreages under Sesamum sown mixed with other crops may be assigned as $\frac{1}{4}$ each in the case of Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and Bir districts and $\frac{1}{8}$ in the case of Adilabad district in relation to the total acreages in respective districts. In Appendix No. I, the average acreages given for the quinquennium ending 1944-45 in respect of Nizamabad and Aurangabad Subah districts are 22, 18, 6, 6, and 8 thousands aggregating 60 thousands, while the average acreage in respect of Adilabad district is 90 thousands. Thus on the basis of the estimated proportions as above, the total acreage under mixed crop works out at $\frac{1}{4}$ of 60 $+$ $\frac{1}{8}$ of 90 $=$ 26.25 thousands, which forms only 5 per cent. of the total acreage of 524 thousands.

To sum up the above in round figures the total acreage under Sesamum crop in the Dominions during the quinquennium ending 1944-45 is 525 thousands of which 500 thousand acres are put under pure crop and 25 thousand acres under mixed crops The practice regarding mixed sowing of this oilseed with Cotton, Pulses and Bajra, etc., is largely in vogue in the northern belt of the Dominions covering the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Nanded, Nizamabad and Adilabad. In the remaining 11 districts this oilseed is sown pure.

(b) Distribution of Acreage.

The Telingana or the eastern half of the Dominions is the chief tract growing Sesamum. From the perusal of Appendix No. I, it will be observed that on an average during the period of 5 years ending 1944-45, out of the total acreage of 524 thousands, the Telingana division contributed 392 thousands representing about 75 per

cent.; and the Marathwada division or the western half of the Dominions balanced the remaining acreage of 132 thousands or 25 per cent. of the total acreage.

From Map No. I, illustrating the distribution of acreage under Sesamum based on the average of 5 years ending 1944-45, based on Appendix No. I, it will be observed that Karimnagar district has the biggest acreage contributing 160 thousands representing more than 30 per cent. of the Dominion total, the larger concentration being in Karimnagar, Sirsilla, Huzurabad and Sultanabad taluqas sharing about 28, 20, 16 and 16 per cent. respectively, while the balance being distributed in the remaining three taluqas.

Next in importance is the Adilabad district with an average acreage of 90 thousands accounting for more than 17 per cent. of the Dominion total, the chief growing taluqas being Lakshettipet, Chennur, Nirmal, Adilabad and Rajura sharing about 22, 20, 15, 11 and 10 per cent. of the district respectively, while the balance being uniformly distributed in the remaining 5 taluqas.

Next important area under Sesamum lies in the Warangal district with an average acreage of 58 thousands sharing more than 10 per cent. of the Dominion total, the larger concentration being in Warangal, Mahbubabad, Madhira and Yellendu taluqas representing about 35, 20, 15 and 11 per cent. of the district respectively.

Thus Karimnagar, Adilabad and Warangal alone represent about 58 per cent. of the total acreage under Sesamum crop in the Dominions. The balance is distributed in the remaining 14 districts of which the major portion is contributed by Gulbarga and Raichur which have on an average of 39 thousand and 32 thousand acres under this crop representing more than 7 and 6 per cent. of the Dominion acreage respectively.

(c) Trend of acreage.

The figures given under Table No. I relating to the acreages for the period ending 1939-40, are copied from

" Agricultural Statistics " published in 1942; those for 1940-41, and 1941-42, from the final forecast statements, while those for subsequent three years ending 1944-45, from the statements regarding Agricultural Census conducted annually under the supervision of the Statistics Department. The Agricultural statistics referred to above pertains to the data for the quinquennium ending 1939-40, and the next issue pertaining to the data for the quinquennium ending 1944-45 will be published after two years. The figures given for acreages and production, etc., in the final forecast statements will be subject to revision before they are published in the next issue of the Agricultural Statistics.

It is difficult to say which set of figures—one based on the Agricultural Census records and the other based on the final forecast statements—is more accurate and more reliable than the other. The wide discrepancy between the figures for acreages given in the final forecast statements for 1942-43 and 1943-44, as 471 thousands, and 479 thousands respectively and those in the Agricultural Census statements for the same period as 567 thousands and 622 thousands respectively on the one hand and the comparability and proximity on the other between the latter figures and those for previous quinquennium published in the Agricultural Statistics justify the contention that the Agricultural Census figures are more accurate and more reliable than the other. Apart from this, the figures arrived at in the Agricultural Census statements are based on actual results of Crop Cutting Experiments conducted throughout the Dominions under supervision of the Statistics Department.

However, taking the final forecast figures for 1940-41 and 1941-42, for what they are worth, it seems that there is gradual decline in the average acreage from 558 thousands in the quinquennium ending 1934-35 to 542 thousands in the quinquennium ending 1939-40, and finally to 524 thousands in the quinquennium ending 1944-45.

The seasonal factors are said to be mainly responsible for the fluctuations in the acreages under Sesamum crop, which is largely rain fed, but which at the same time does not stand heavy rain. The decline in the acreages

in different long range periods, though it exists, is not significant, but on the contrary the acreages, if considered year by year in the light of pre-war and current periods, are seen to be in gradual decline and rise in the former and latter periods respectively.

(d) Time of sowing and harvesting.

Sesamum is mainly a Kharif crop, the sowing of which commences from June and extends up to july; the harvesting begins in September and continues up to October. The bulk of the crop is however sown in June and harvested in September. A Rabi crop is also sown but in a very few places of Adilabad district. This variety known as "Boria" is sown in September and harvested in January. Generally White and Black varieties of this crop require three months to mature, while other varieties such as Red and Yellow mature in a longer period of nearly four months.

(2) Production.

(a) Method of estimating Production.

The outturn of Sesamum crop is calculated on the formula, area×Standard yield×Seasonal factor. The first factor refers to the acreage under Sesamum crop, the returns of which are made available to the Director of Statistics by Government and Jagir Tahsils of the Dominions. These returns are reported in three instalments, viz., by the end of third weeks of June, August and November. The figures for the acreage as reported by the Tahsils are based upon the data received from the various villages and are therefore considered as accurate, in so far as the Patwaris, the village reporting Agencies, send in the actual figures.

The second factor—standard or normal yield in terms of pounds per acre—has already been determined by Dr. Mann in 1931 which is still adopted for practical purposes in estimating the production of the crop.

The standard yields in the Telingana, though a great producing region of this crop, are poor, and they vary from 200 lbs. to 250 lbs. while in the Marathwada

region they vary from 200 lbs. to 400 lbs. per acre and the same for the Dominion has been determined to be 273 lbs. per acre.

The seasonal factor is generally estimated on the annawari system in which 12 annas are taken to represent a normal outturn and the crop condition under report is expressed in terms of annas and pies in a rupee.

Thus the product of the three factors as expressed in terms of pounds is converted into tons. The Patwaris or the primary reporting agencies have a sort of trained sight in estimating the normal crop which generally deviates from that estimated by Dr. Mann which is uniform throughout the district. Again the Tahsils, the secondary reporting agencies, in determining the annawari condition of the crop in question of the respective tahsils work out the average of such annawaries reported by the village Patwaris. This method of simply averaging the anna valuation without any regard to the acreages for respective anna valuation is defective. The correct method would be to get the product of acreage and respective anna valuation and then divide the sum total of the products by the total acreage of the tahsil.

(b) Standard Yields.

The standard or normal yields in each district as compared with the neighbouring provinces are given below:—

TABLE No. 2.

Normal Yields (in pounds per acre)

S. No.	Districts	Yield
1.	Atraf-e-Balda	250
2.	Nizamabad	224
3.	Medak	224
4.	Baghat	224
5.	Mahbubnagar	200
6.	Nalgonda	200

7.	Warangal	..	..	224
8.	Karimnagar	..	..	224
9.	Adilabad	..	..	200
10.	Aurangabad	..	..	400
11.	Parbhani	..	..	300
12.	Nanded	..	..	200
13.	Bir	..	..	400
14.	Gulbarga	..	..	400
15.	Raichur	..	..	250
16.	Osmanabad	..	..	400
17.	Bidar	..	..	300
18.	Hyderabad State	..	..	273
19.	Bombay Presidency	..	..	400
20.	C.P. and Berar	..	..	210
21.	Madras Presidency	..	..	301
22.	Mysore State	..	..	411
23.	Average for India	..	..	258

(c) Actual yields from pure and mixed crops.

Details regarding districtwise yields per acre from year to year are given in Appendix No. 1 from which it will be observed that the average yield in the Dominions in the quinquennium ending 1934-35 was 114 pounds per acre and in the previous quinquennium ending 1939-40, was 153 lbs. per acre. The improvement in yield is noticeable in the current period of five years ending 1944-45, which averaged about 172 lbs. per acre with the peak return of 193 lbs. per acre in the year 1942-43.

The variation in yields per acre from year to year and in different areas is brought about by a number of factors chief of which being soil and seasonal conditions. It will be seen from Appendix No. 1, that the actual yields obtained from year to year in any district were invariably lower than the standard yields for the respective areas. This shows that the annawari condition of the crop, taking each district as a whole, has been reported to be below or within the vicinity of 12 annas in a rupee. Adilabad district is the only exception whose actual yield on an average during 5 years ending 1944-45, just missed its standard yield by one anna and the former even exceeded the latter by 4.5 annas in the year 1943-44. Adilabad district abounding in forest tracts,

the newly cut forest areas therein, which are considered to be highly suitable for Sesamum as the first crop, are responsible for high yielding returns in the cultivation of this crop as compared with its standard yield. Hyderabad Dominion appears to be poorest in yield if compared with the neighbouring Provinces. Bombay Presidency, C.P. and Berar and Madras Presidency obtained on an average during the quinquennium ending 1939-40, returns of 238, 177 and 265 lbs. per acre, while Hyderabad only 153 lbs. per acre in the same period which is still less than 226 lbs. per acre, being All-India average.

At first sight, it appears that the primary reporting agencies of this crop in the village have underestimated the yield of this crop from year to year with the result, that the average yield evolved by the Statistics Department for the Dominion as a whole has been represented to be far below those worked out for the neighbouring Provinces. In the case of Castor, Linseed and other oilseeds it has been found, necessary to criticize the Statistics Department for underestimation of the production of these commodities, but regarding Sesamum no criticism is possible, and the figures furnished by this Department may be taken to be substantially correct. Then in view of the correctness of the figures for poor yield of this crop in the Dominions, it is surprising that the acreage should have been maintained and still should show signs of expansion.

Considering that the pre-war market price of Sesamum seed was double that of the Groundnut pods and during the past two years and the current year the market price of the former crop was respectively about 50 per cent. and 120 per cent. above that of the latter, it is difficult to understand why cultivators continue to grow Sesamum crop when they could easily grow Groundnut which yields four times as great as the other, and which, in terms of money value, pays a return which may be worked to be about two times as great as from the Sesamum crop.

The explanation that can be put forward to account for the persistence of Sesamum crop, in the face of keen competition from other better paying crops like

groundnut, is as follows:—

(1) The growing period of Sesamum crop is short and following the harvest after 3 to 4 months, Rabi crops may be grown in the same area during the same year. White Jawar is the main Rabi crop that is largely sown in the area previously put under Sesamum during the same agricultural year. Similarly Waigal, a small millet, is also sown during the Rabi season.

(2) Sesamum is considered to be a good crop to break with, in land which was not previously cropped. As for an example, the newly cut forest areas and partially developed tracts in Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts are put under Sesamum as the first crop.

(3) Hard soil which is not suitable for Groundnut or any other cash crop is utilized for the cultivation of Sesamum crop. Gurgunta Samasthan, Lingsūgur, Sindhnur, Manvi, Kushtagi, Gangavati and Deodurg taluqas of the Raichur district grow largely Sesamum owing to the hard soil which is not fit for the cultivation of Groundnut and therefore the latter crop has not yet replaced the former one in the above taluqas, though the entire crop system of the adjoining taluqas of this district has been changed.

(4) Sesamum crop is said to have fertilizing effect on the soil which is therefore utilized for the cultivation of subsequent Rabi Jowar.

(5) This crop flourishes even under subnormal ra ny season, hence when the hopes of growing other alternative Kharif crops are gone, the land is utilized for Sesamum.

As mentioned before, the acreage under Sesamum crop constitutes its bulk under pure crop while a small proportion about 5 per cent. is reckoned as that under mixed crops. Difference between the yields from pure and mixed crops does not seem to exist, and the returns for actual yields as given from year to year in the different areas of the Dominions may be considered the same from both the croppings,

3

(d) *Total Production:*—

Details regarding districtwise outturn are given in Appendix No. 1 from which it will be seen that the total production of Sesamum in the Dominions on an average during the quinquennium ending 1944-45, is 40 thousand tons of which the Telingana Division contributed 27 thousand tons and the Marathwada 13 thousand tons.

The average production of Sesamum seed during the quinquennium ending 1939-40, was 37 thousand tons which contributed only 8.65 per cent. of the total production of India during the same period. This percentage relation is not comparable with that of the acreage of Dominions which shared 12.33 per cent. of the total acreage in India. The under-production of this crop placed Hyderabad Dominion in the 4th rank among the provinces and States of India, although this State ranked third in the case of acreage under the crop in question.

(e) *Trend of Production:*—

The following table will illustrate total production of Sesamum seed during the period of ten years ending 1944-45, as compared with those of All-India:—

[Statement.

TABLE No. 3.

Production of Sesamum seed
(Figures in 000 Tons).

Years	Production of the Dominions	Production of All-India	Per cent. of the Dominions to All-India	Position of the Dominions among the Provinces
Average 1930-31 to 34-35	28	500	5.68	4
1935-36 ..	35	413	8.54	4
1936-37 .	41	439	9 34	4
1937-38 ..	40	465	8.68	4
1938-39 .	30	396	7.57	4
1939-40 .	38	416	9.11	4
Average 1935-36 to 39-40	37	425	8.65	4
1940-41 ..	34	..	..	..
1941-42 .	33	..	..	..
1942-43	49	..	..	..
1943-44 ..	43	.	..	..
1944-45 ..	40	.	..	..
Average 1940-41 to 44-45	40	..	..	..
1945-46 ..	18	..	..	..

It will be seen from the above table that the production has increased from 28 thousand tons in 1931-35 to 37 thousand tons in 1936-40, and subsequently to 40 thousand tons in 1941-45.

(3) Harvesting, threshing and preparing for market.

(a) *Method of Harvesting:*

Reaping, threshing and winnowing are the only three processes involved in harvesting Sesamum crop and preparing the produce for the market.

Reaping is invariably done by manual labour, the ordinary sickle being used for the purpose. The normal procedure is to cut the plants leaving two to three inches of the stalk standing on the ground. The right stage at which harvesting should commence is when the pods containing the seeds are fully ripe. Full maturity is judged by the growers when the pods fade away in colour and show signs of cracking. When cut, the plants are bundled into sheaves and laid out to dry in the sun for a period of 6 to 15 days depending upon weather conditions.

After the pods, straws and leaves are completely dried, threshing is done manually by rubbing the sheaves on the floor, which, so selected, is preferably a smoothened surface of hill near by or the field of the grower himself which has previously been smoothened for threshing purpose with overlaying of mud and cow dung. Thus by the process of rubbing, the seeds are separated from the pods and they settle down on the surface of the floor. At the end of the operation, the straw and the dry leaves are removed from the threshing floor and the seed so left on the floor is mixed with chaff and other impurities such as a certain amount of dust, lumps of mud and bits of stone, etc. Then follows winnowing which is done at the threshing yard.

In certain parts of Yellandu Taluqa of the Warangal district, where the produce is largely grown by a race known as Koyas residing in the forest tracts, a peculiar method of harvesting is practised. The plants are left in the field completely dried, allowing the pods to break and to shed the seeds on the ground. The plants are removed and the seed mixed with lumps of mud, bits of stone and pieces of dry leaves is separated by the process of winnowing.

(b) Cost of Harvesting:

Where hired labour is employed for harvesting the crop, the services rendered are paid for by daily wages either in cash or in kind. Exact comparison between one area to another is difficult owing to the fact that the three operations of harvesting which constitute reaping, threshing and winnowing need not necessarily be performed by hired labour alone. In some cases, hired labour

may be used for reaping, leaving the other operations
to be completed by the cultivator himself aided by his
family members. The prevailing customs with regard
to payment, vary from district to district. While cash
is largely employed to pay for agricultural services,
wages in kind are also common in some parts of the
producing areas of the Dominions. The following
instances will give some indication of the variations in
harvesting charges in the different areas.

In surrounding areas of Latur, a small producing
centre of Sesamum, the charges for reaping an acre
under this crop performed by four agricultural labourers
at O.S. Re. 0-8-0 each would amount to O.S. Rs. 2-0-0
while the subsequent operations are performed by the
cultivator himself. In the villages around Warangal
the charges for reaping done by 6 labourers at one seer
per head in kind and for the other operations completed
by 4 labourers at one seer per head aggregate 10 seers
per acre which reckoning at O.S. Re. 0-6-0 per seer on
the farm, may be valued at O.S. Rs. 3-12-0 per acre. At
Suryapet 10 women labourers are employed for reaping
an acre, while 4 men and 2 women labourers are
employed for other operations. The total charges
reckoned at annas 6 per man-labourer and annas 4 per
woman-labourer amount to O.S. Rs. 4-8-0 per acre.
Around Adilabad, the total cost of harvesting inclusive
of threshing and winnowing performed by 20 labourers
at Re. 0-2-6 per head works out at O.S. Rs. 3-2-0 per
acre. In Badepalli the wages for 10 women for reaping
an acre at annas 4 per head per day, 3 men for bundling
the plants in sheaves, laying out on the floor and handling
it subsequently to be exposed to the sun, at annas 8 per
head and finally 4 women and 2 men for threshing and
winnowing at the above rate amount to O.S. Rs. 6.

Thus the cost of harvesting varies from O. S. Rs. 3-2-0
per acre at Adilabad, O.S. Rs. 3-12-0 at Warangal,
O.S. Rs. 4-8-0 at Suryapet and finally to O.S. Rs. 6 at
Badepally which average about O.S. Rs. 4-6-0 or
B.G. Rs. 3-12-0 per acre.

(c) *Effect on quality*:

Perhaps in no other crop, the effect of harvesting on
quality is so marked as in the case of Sesamum. The

condition of the crop at the time of harvesting, method
of harvesting, rains at the time of and immediately before
and after harvesting, and cloudiness in the sky at the
time of drying, all have a bearing on quality and quantity
of Sesamum seed harvested.

If the crop be harvested too soon, when the pods are
not fully dry, light and lean seeds, pale and dull in colour
are obtained so that the outturn is low and the quality
is poor. On the other hand, if harvesting is delayed, the
pods break away allowing the seed to fall down, with
the result that much of the seed is mixed with soil and
more labour is required for winnowing the seed from the
soil.

If the site of the threshing yard happens to be a
smooth surface of a hill, impurities such as lumps of mud
and bits of stone do not get mixed with the produce
prepared finally for the market. In certain parts of the
Marathwada especially in Latur side the sheaves of the
stalks are kept in a blanket or kambal for a week soon
after harvest and then handled to separate the seed in
the same kambal. The produce thus obtained after win-
nowing is completely free from dust or mud. This process
is practicable on a holding where the produce is small.
Similarly the seed obtained from the harvesting method
adopted by Koyas in Yellandu taluqa is said to give fully
mature seed and will have a bearing on the keeping
quality of the seed for a longer period in storage. The
above processes are confined to a few tracts and
threshing generally takes place on the yards in the
cultivator's own fields previously made smooth with mud
and cow dung. Most of the impurities of dust and dirt
naturally creep mixed with the produce as a result of
threshing in the field.

Rains immediately before harvesting and at the time
of drying inflict damage to the seeds, which lose their
natural colour and become grey light and shrivelled.
This rain-damaged crop, not only a loss in itself, is easily
susceptible to weevil infestation which damages the seed
still further within a period of 3 months.

Again cloudiness in the sky just before harvesting
and at the time of drying also damages the seeds not to

such an extent as rains do. In this case, the seeds lose lustre and natural colour and they contain among themselves some immature seeds.

(4) *Qualities—Types and varieties produced.*

Sesamum seed grown in the Dominions fall under three types—white, red and black. These types are again classified into five main varieties called (1) Hauri, (2) Pulugalu, (3) Sandrapellu, (4) Kusumbal and (5) Black. The first two varieties belong to white type, third and fourth varieties belong to red type while the last to black type. This commodity is marketed in most of the trade centres in terms of its broad classification describing the colours of the seed such as white, red or black. But in some of the larger assembling centres each type is again subdivided into a number of varieties as mentioned above according to the physical characteristics of the seed which are briefly described in the following lines:—

(i) *Hauri.*

The seeds of this variety are pure white in colour, round in shape and small in size. This variety is also known as Revdi in some markets because of its demand for the preparation of a particular sweetmeat with this seed called "Revdi-Gulab." It is said to have less oil content than the other varieties.

(ii) *Pulugalu:*

This variety consists of non-uniform seeds varying in colour, shape and size. It is a mixture of most of the white seed and 5 to 25 per cent. or more of black or red seed. Generally it is known as white Sesamum in most of the trade centres. The seeds are mostly round and also long in shape and medium in size. The oil content of this variety is said to be more than the Hauri, but less than the coloured varieties.

(iii) *Sandrapellu:*

This variety is blackish red in colour, round in shape and big in size. It is generally known as red in most of the markets.

(iv) *Kusumbal*:

This variety is brown in colour, and similar to Sandrapellu in shape, size and oil content.

(v) *Black*:

This variety is similar to the other coloured type in all respects except in colour which is deep black as the name itself signifies.

In addition to the above varieties there are some local varieties known as 'Boria' and 'Chitti.' The former is a Rabi crop sown mixed with Linseed, Wheat and Gram. The cultivation of this crop is confined to a few places around Adilabad town, and the yield of this variety is therefore very insignificant. The seeds of this variety are similar to Kusumbal in all respects except for the difference in seasons of cultivation. 'Chitti,' known around Raichur market is the variety, grown in very small quantity. It is red in colour, round in shape and small in size and is therefore similar to Sandrapellu in all respects except in size.

Some of the varieties described above are extended throughout the Dominions, while some other varieties are concentrated only in a few districts depending on soil and seasonal conditions. The white type is extensively produced, the red type especially of Sandrapellu variety though of limited cultivation is also produced in almost all districts while the black type though concentrated in some tracts is confined to a few taluqas only.

The areas in some of the important districts, where the different varieties are cultivated and the extent of their cultivation are indicated in the following lines.

Karimnagar.—The main variety grown in this district is Pulugalu, the cultivation of which covers about three-fourth of the total area. Of the remaining one-fourth area, half is put under Sandrapellu variety while the remaining area is balanced by Hauri and Kusumbal in equal proportions.

Adilabad.—Next in importance is this district where half of the produce grown is of white type including

in itself one-eighth of Hauri variety, and the remaining half constitutes two-third of Sandrapellu variety and one-third of Kusumbal and black varieties in 2 : 1 proportions.

Warangal.—This district ranked as third in importance grows three-fourth of Pulugalu variety and remaining one-fourth of other varieties chiefly of Sandra-pellu and black type.

Other Districts.—Raichur grows half of Sandrapellu variety and remaining half of Hauri and Pulugalu varieties in equal proportion. All other districts grow largely the Pulugalu variety to the extent of fourteen annas in a rupee and balance the remainder with Hauri and red equally.

Thus the estimated acreage under and production of different varieties during the quinquennium ending 1944-45, on the basis of proportions assigned in the above paragraphs are given in the following table.

TABLE No. 4.

Estimated acreage and production of different varieties of Sesamum seed (based on Appendix No. 1).

Districts	ACREAGE IN THOUSANDS					
	Total	Hauri	Pulugalu	Sandra-pellu	Kusum-bal	Black
Karimnagar ..	160	10	120	20	10	..
Adilabad ..	90	5	40	30	10	5
Warangal ..	53	1	40	5	2	5
Raichur ..	32	8	8	16	..	..
Others ..	189	12	165	12	..	..
Total acreage ..	524	36	373	83	22	10
Per cent of varieties.	100	7	71	16	4	2
Total production in thousand tons ..	40	3	28	6	2	1

(5) Quantities of Sesamum seed retained in villages.

(a) *By producers for edible purposes*:

Home consumption in the form of seed or oil or both is the primary aim of the cultivator in growing this oilseed in his agricultural holding. During the recent years the cultivation of Groundnut has been enormously extended and as a result more than 75 per cent. of home consumption is met out from Groundnut oil which is not only cheaper than Sesamum oil, but is also supplied everywhere. The keen competition of Groundnut has led the petty cultivators to give up the cultivation of Sesamum, but has not affected the well-to-do cultivators and landlords, who still maintain the normal acreage under Sesamum with a view to utilizing seed and oil for home consumption and cake for their stock feeding. The total acreage under this crop is thus distributed among a few of the land-holders whose proportion to the total number of all agricultural land-holders of a particular village varies from place to place. Here for practical purposes it may be assumed that 25 per cent. of the land-holders in the villages of the Telingana division as a whole represent those cultivating Sesamum seed, while in the villages of the Marathwada division, which is of less importance for Sesamum crop, this proportion may be reduced to 10 per cent.

According to the Census report of 1941, the population of the Hyderabad State, is 16 millions distributed equally in the Telingana and the Marathwada divisions, comprising 90 per cent. and 10 per cent., *i.e.*, 7.2 millions and .8 million residing respectively in the rural and urban areas of each division. Two-thirds of the rural population represent the class of agricultural land-holders, while the remaining one-third constitutes of other different classes representing agricultural labourers, craftsmen and landless village functionaries. Thus the producers of all crops and non-producers in the rural area are worked out to be numbering 4.8 and 2.4 millions respectively in each division. As mentioned in the above paragraph, 25 per cent. of the producers' class, *i.e.*, 1.2 millions in the Telingana division and 10 per cent. of this class, *i.e.*, .48 millions in the Marathwada division are the producers of Sesamum seed. If expressed

in terms of families consisting of an average of 5 members each, 240 thousand families in the Telingana and 96 thousand families in the Marathwada aggregating 336 thousand families in the Dominions are engaged in producing this oilseed.

The producing families generally retain with them certain quantities of Sesamum seed for edible purposes on various occasions. The quantities so retained depend upon the financial status of the producers. It is not far wrong to assume that a quantity of 5 seers of seed is certainly retained by an average family in the rural areas to meet its edible requirements for a year. On this basis the total quantities of this oilseed as retained by 336 thousand families work out at 42,000 maunds of 40 seers each equivalent to about 1,500 tons.

(b) By producers for oil extraction:

No doubt Groundnut oil has secured an extensive demand among the populace in rural as well as in urban areas, but the Sesamum oil, in virtue of its special flavour and taste, has become an indispensable article of food among the well-to-do consumers who have to procure this oil by a premium over Groundnut oil. The producers of Sesamum seed therefore need certain quantity of seed for oil purposes. It is too difficult to give an estimate of the quantity of this seed retained by the producers for oil extraction. In the Telingana division Sesamum seed is largely utilized for pressing purposes, but in the Marathwada division this seed is nowhere crushed and Karad seed (Safflower), which is an exclusive commodity of that area, is treated in the same way as Sesamum seed in the Telingana. Enquiries made during the survey indicate that one to two maunds of seed are retained by an average producing family in the Telingana division for the extraction of its oil sufficient to meet its annual requirement. The total quantities of seed retained by 240 thousand producing families in the Telingana division at the rate of retention of $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund per family work out at 360,000 maunds equivalent to about 13,000 tons; and the quantity required for this purpose in the Marathwada division is negligible.

(c) *By village Telis and others for oil Extraction:*

Apart from the producers who retain seed for extraction of oil for their own consumption, there are other classes of people who either produce this seed or procure it from others and then press it and sell the oil and cake to the rural folk. These classes are known as Telis whose main profession is oil extraction which they obtain from the country-made ghany. There is at least one country ghany in most of the villages of Karimnagar and Adilabad districts while in other districts a big village is selected where the processing concerns can have easy marketing for their oil and cake in the surrounding villages. The output of the seed or the turn-out of the oil and cake largely depends on the rural consumption. As mentioned before, there are 4.8 million people or 960 thousand families in the Telingana division of whom only 25 per cent. or 240 thousand families can supply for themselves their own oil requirements. Still there are 720 thousand families in the rural areas who do not grow this seed actually some of whose requirements of oil and cake are met out from the supply made by the Village Telis. General experience reveals the fact that only 10 per cent. or 72 thousand families can procure easy supply of their oil requirements which amounts on the basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per family to 108,000 maunds of seed equivalent to about 4,000 tons.

(d) *By merchants and others for edible purposes:*

As in the case of other agricultural commodities, Sesamum seed also passes mostly from the cultivator's holding into the hands of village merchants, who accumulate this produce through various channels chiefly in the form of repayment of old debts of the cultivators and of purchases offered to the producers who want to dispose of this commodity in their own villages. These village buyers later take this produce to a nearby market for subsequent sale, and at the same time retain with them in the villages a certain quantity of seed to be disposed of to villagers who utilize it for edible purposes on the occasions of festivals, marriages and other religious ceremonials.

As mentioned before, 7.2 million people or 1.44 million families residing in the rural areas of the Telingana division constitute only 240 thousands as producing Sesamum seed and out of the remaining 1.2 millions, some of them are those cultivating crops other than Sesamum, and some other representing rural interests other than agricultural occupation. Some of these families may do without the seed throughout the year, while others require one to five seers according to their position. Here on an average one seer may be assumed as the annual requirement for a family for edible purposes in a year. On this basis the total requirement of the seed for this purpose in this division is 30,000 maunds. Similarly, out of 1.44 million families residing in the Marathwada division, where 96 thousand families producing Sesamum seed are excluded, the remaining 1.344 million families require a quantity on the basis of $\frac{1}{2}$ seer per family per year, amounting to 16,800 maunds. Thus the total requirements in the villages of the Dominions for edible purposes, are summed up to 46,800 maunds equivalent to about 1,700 tons.

The total quantities of Sesamum seed retained in the villages by various interests are summarized as below:—

		Tons.
1.	Quantities retained by producers for edible purposes	1,500
2.	Quantities retained by producers for pressing	13,000
3.	Quantities retained by village Telis for pressing	4,000
4.	Quantities retained by merchants for edible purposes	1,700
	Total quantities retained in the villages by various interests are therefore summed up to	20,200

(6) Season of Marketing.

(a) *Monthly arrivals at markets.*

The season of marketing for Sesamum seed generally commences from October and ends by March. The

period of the greatest activity is November to December. While details regarding monthly arrivals of this oilseed for the period of 5 years ending March 1945 are given in Appendix No. 2, the following table will illustrate the seasonal monthly average arrivals and their percntage proportion to the annual totals in some of the representative markets:—

TABLE No. 5.

Seasonal monthly (average of five years' months) arrivals (in hundreds of maunds of 40 seers each). at Representative Markets

Months	Warangal		Raichur		Nizamabad		Gulbarga		Peddapalli		Adilabad		Average P.C. of 6 markets
	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	
April	40	4.9	8	2.0	11	3.8	1	0.4	4	1.9	7	5.6	3.1
May	75	9.2	5	1.2	10	3.4	2	0.8	9	4.4	5	4.0	3.8
June	84	4.2	3	0.7	22	7.5	1	0.4	5	2.5	3	2.4	3.0
July	17	2.1	1	0.3	19	6.5	..	..	1	0.5	2	1.6	1.8
August	26	3.2	14	3.5	24	8.2	1	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.8	2.8
September	19	2.3	4	1.0	6	2.1	3	1.2	1	0.5	1	0.8	1.3
October	19	2.3	10	2.5	11	3.8	93	37.8	10	4.9	3	2.4	9.0
November	202	24.9	114	28.1	55	18.8	90	36.6	70	34.5	45	35.7	29.8
December	167	20.6	107	26.3	55	18.8	30	12.2	51	25.1	30	23.8	21.1
January	57	7.0	86	21.2	24	8.2	10	4.1	18	8.9	8	6.4	9.3
February	80	9.9	35	8.6	39	13.3	10	4.1	15	7.4	12	9.5	8.8
March	75	9.2	19	4.7	16	5.4	5	2.0	18	8.9	9	7.1	6.2
Annual total	811	100.0	406	100.0	292	100.0	246	100.0	208	100.0	126	100.0	100.0

CHART No. 1 & 2

CHART No. 1.—Periodicity of arrivals at markets
(Average of 5 years ending 1944-45)
(Based on Appendix No. 2)
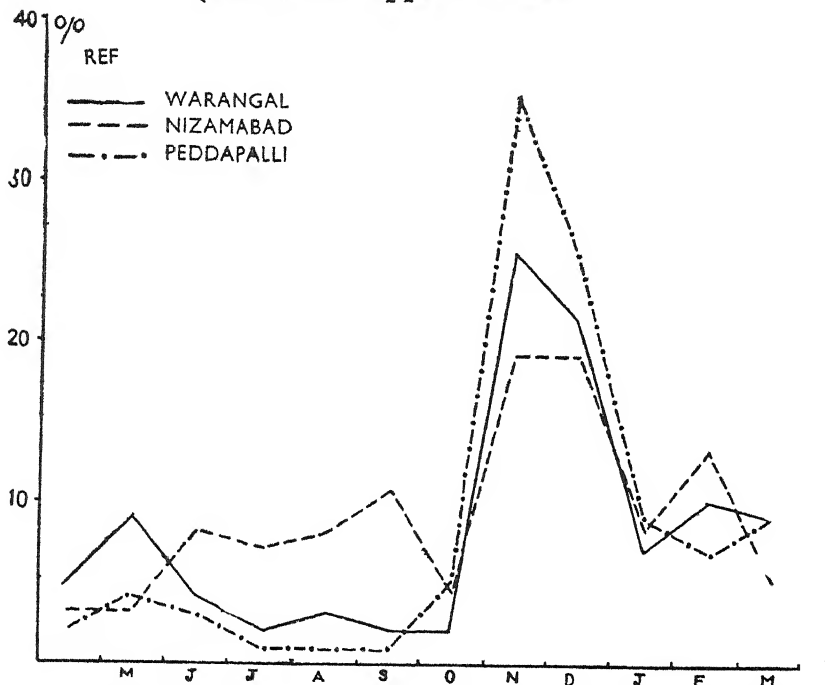
CHART No. 2.—Periodicity of railway despatches
(Average of 3 years ending 1944-45)
(Based on Appendix No. 3 & Table No. 7)
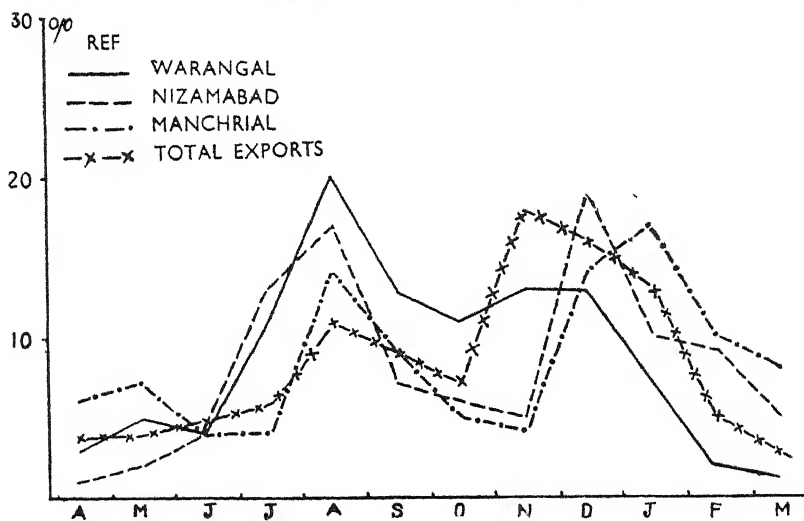
It will be observed from the above table and from the Chart No. I that the arrivals of this seed in most of the above markets begin to increase from October and reach their peak in November. In Gulbarga market the arrivals are seen to be one month in advance of those in other markets. November to December being the period of highest activity, about 50 per cent. of the total arrivals of the year reach the market during these two months.

It will be known that the harvesting of Sesamum crop takes place about the end of September, and subsequent process of drying, threshing, winnowing, etc., requires about a month before the commodity is kept ready for market. Soon after this process the producers part with the same in November and December.

From January onwards, the arrivals are seen to be continuing on lower level until March. Off season occurs during the period from April to September the arrivals of which are found to vary from place to place. It will be seen from the above that about 2 per cent. of annual total in case of Gulbarga and about 30 per cent. in case of Nizamabad are accounted for during this slack season.

(b) *Monthly despatches from Railway Stations.*

Following the permit restrictions on the exports of foodgrains in general and of Sesamum seed in particular imposed now and then by the State authorities on the one hand and inadequate supply of railway wagons on the other, the movement of this oilseed has suffered a great depression during the last three years. The monthly returns for railway despatches copied from the loading registers recorded by railway stations are tabulated in the form of Appendix No. 3 and illustrated in Chart No. 2 from the perusal of which it appears that Sesamum seed moved freely during the year ending March 1943, that following ban on its export trade, it confined itself to movement within the State, which continued up to June 1944, and that following cessation of the ban on the export trade from July 1944, the oilseed was despatched from railway stations with enormous rush.

On account of the restrictions on export trade imposed by Government and the inadequate supply of wagons due

5

to war conditions no definite and convincing idea can be had by analysing the railway despatches. But taking into consideration the data for what they are worth, a little attempt is made to arrive at some broad result about the seasonal movement of the seed. The seasonal monthly averages and their percentage proportion to the annual total returns in respect of six railway stations as based on Appendix No. 3 are given in the following table:—

[*Statement.*

TABLE No. 6.

Seasonal monthly despatches from Railway Stations.

(Average of 3 years ending March 1945).

(In hundreds of Mds. of 40 seers each).

Months	WARANGAL		GULBARGA		MANCHERIAL		NIZAMABAD		VICARABAD		PEDDPALLI		Average P.C. of 6 stations
	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	Actuals	P.C.	
April	14	2.6	24	5.0	16	6.2	3	1.2	2	0.9	2	1.5	2.9
May	25	4.7	14	2.9	18	7.0	5	2.0	2	0.9	9	6.5	4.0
June	19	3.6	14	2.9	10	3.9	10	4.1	8	3.7	11	8.0	4.1
July	58	10.8	10	2.1	10	3.9	32	13.0	5	2.3	9	6.5	6.4
August	109	20.8	46	9.6	35	13.5	41	16.7	3	1.4	39	28.3	15.0
September	67	12.5	24	5.0	22	8.5	18	7.3	19	8.7	11	8.0	8.3
October	59	11.0	57	11.9	12	4.6	15	6.1	76	34.7	7	5.1	12.2
November	67	12.5	98	20.4	10	3.9	13	5.3	65	29.7	6	4.4	12.7
December	67	12.5	33	6.9	36	13.9	48	19.5	31	14.2	19	13.8	13.5
January	37	6.9	158	32.9	44	17.0	25	10.2	3	1.4	15	10.9	13.2
February	9	1.7	..	..	26	10.0	23	9.4	3	1.4	8	5.8	4.7
March	6	1.1	..	..	20	7.7	13	5.3	2	0.9	2	1.5	2.7
Total	537	100.0	480	100.0	259	100.0	246	100.0	219	100.0	138	100.0	100.0

It will be observed from the above table that about 75 per cent. of the total annual despatches from most of the above railway stations were made in August to January, the greater activity of the movement being generally in the later quarter of this period. Gulbarga railway station despatched more than 60 per cent. of the annual total during the quarter from November to January. The position of Mancherial and Nizamabad is similar to each other and the later quarters represented 25 per cent. and 35 per cent of the annual totals respectively. The despatches from Warangal and Peddapalli stations were heavier in the quarter from August to October than in the following one. The position of Vicarabad Railway Station is different from others, the heaviest despatches recorded being in the quarter from October to December, which period alone represented 80 per pent. of the annual total. It is said that the Sesamum crop in the interior of Vicarabad matures earlier in the beginning of September and begins to reach the Railway Station from October.

(7) Imports.

Being a great surplus State, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominion has no need to import Sesamum seed from elsewhere. The Customs Department however recorded on an average during the period of five years ending March 1945, the return for 948 maunds, as the imports of miscellaneous oilseeds comprising of Sesamum, Niger, Castor, Safflower, Linseed, etc. Probably these oilseeds were imported from the British territories on the borders of or within the Dominions by the producers with a view to disposing of the same in the Dominion markets.

(8) Exports.

(a) *By land.*

(i) *Quantities.*

The monthly returns for exports of Sesamum seed recorded by the Customs Department are given in the following table.

[*Statement.*

TABLE No. 7.

Exports of Sesamum seed from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (Figures in thousand maunds).

Months	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	Percentage
April	28	21	27	25	4	21	4.8
May	16	13	44	8	.	16	3.7
June	15	14	62	10	..	20	4.7
July	8	13	59	2	17	20	4.7
August	2	8	54	4	90	32	7.4
September	7	18	31	4	88	30	7.0
October	21	19	52	5	32	26	6.0
November	61	105	96	1	156	84	19.5
December	60	65	92	.	134	70	16.3
January	45	51	109	4	64	54	12.6
February	35	59	33	11	18	31	7.2
March	34	58	27	10	..	26	6.0
Total	332	444	686	84	603	430	100

It will be seen from the above table and Chart No. 2 based thereon that on an average during the period of five years ending March 1945, the exports of Sesamum seed were 430,000 maunds or about 16,000 tons, whose proportion is 40 per cent. of the total production of the Dominions, *i.e.*, 40,000 tons.

(ii) *Destinations.*

The Customs Department does not record the destinations to which the seed is exported. However, from the sources of Trade Statistics published by the

Statistics Department, the data relating to the rail and river-borne trade of India for three years ending March 1941, are taken here to serve the purpose for assigning quantities of exports to the neighbouring provinces which are given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 8.

Exports (in Maunds) of Sesamum seed to different provinces and States (By Rail).

Province	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Average	P.C.
Orissa ..	.	.	45	15	.
C.P and Berar	252	.	564	272	0.1
Mysore .	2,300	1,724	2,748	2,257	0.9
Bombay .. .	5,451	18,043	7,571	10,355	4.1
Bombay Port .	43,185	40,503	65,714	49,801	19.6
Madras	82,197	58,796	70,872	70,622	27.9
Madras Chief Port .	73,183	58,596	55,140	62,306	24.6
Madras Minor Ports .	50,004	46,983	76,870	57,952	22.8
Total ..	256,572	224,645	279,524	253,580	100.0
Corrections made throughout the year	12	334	220	+ 42	
Grand total .	256,584	224,979	279,304	253,622	100 0

As will be observed from the above table, Madras Province alone including its ports, shared more than 75 per cent. of the exports, while Bombay Province including its port accounted for about 24 per cent. and the balance of 1 per cent. was made up by the Mysore State. The chief centres in Madras Province importing Sesamum seed from the Dominions are Madras, Nagapatam, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Tuticorin, Trichur, Calicut, Cochin and other trade centres situated on the South Indian Railway line, while those in Bombay Province drawing

this oilseed from this area are Bombay, Surat, Bardoli Broach, Nadiad, Ankleshwar and other Gujerati towns.

(iii) Qualities.

Hauri variety is largely exported to Bombay Province, while Red, Brown and Black varieties to Madras Province. Apart from these special varieties a great bulk of white type ordinarily known as " Pulugalu " seed is disposed of in export trade chiefly to Madras Province and a little to Bombay Province, the former demanding ordinary quality and the latter insisting on the superior quality of this variety. It is too difficult to give an estimate of the quantity of each variety exported or its proportion out of the total exports. The enquiries made during the survey indicate that the special varieties such as Hauri, Red, Brown and Black ones are utilised in the Dominions mainly for seed purposes and also a little for home consumption by the producers in the villages. On the basis of this information it is not far wrong to estimate that out of the total production of these special varieties one-third is retained in the Dominions and the surplus of two-thirds is exported outside. As given in Table No. 4 the total quantities of different varieties produced in the Dominions are 40 thousand tons, comprising of 28 thousand tons of Pulugalu variety and 12 thousand tons of other special varieties. Of the quantities of latter varieties one-third, i.e., 4 thousand tons may be allotted as required in the Dominions and the surplus of two-thirds, i.e., 8 thousand tons as exported. Thus the total exports of 16 thousand tons constitute 8 thousand tons of Hauri, Sandrapellu, Kusumbal and black varieties and 8 thousand tons of Pulugalu variety.

(iv) Periodicity.

It will be observed from Table No. 7 above and Chart No. 2 that the exports of Sesamum seed continue throughout the year, that the Dominion exports the largest quantities during three months,—November to January—which account for more than 48 per cent. of annual total and that from February the exports begin to decline until July and during the subsequent three months—August to October,—the exports improve pro-

bably owing to clearance of old stocks before the harvest of the new crop.

(v) Trend.

It will be seen from Table No. 7 above that the exports during the quinquennium ending 1944-45, which averaged about 430 thousand maunds were of steady upward trend for the first three years. Then followed a sudden decline in 1943-44 on account of ban on the exports of Sesamum seed from the Dominions. However, in the following year, 1944-45, the exports have improved to the same level as in the previous years due to lifting of ban but subject to some permit restrictions.

(b) By Sea.—Nil.

(c) Factors affecting exports.

As mentioned before, Hyderabad Dominion exports 40 per cent. of the production of Sesamum seed to the surrounding provinces. The export demand for this oilseed therefore largely depends upon the factors affecting consumers' interests. Sesamum seed, exported to Madras and other surrounding provinces, is largely used for oil extraction, only a small proportion being used for edible purposes. The demand for seed therefore depends largely on the demand for its oil, which is influenced by the relative prices of other edible oils especially Groundnut oil. The narrower is the margin between the prices of Groundnut oil and Sesamum oil, the larger is the demand for the latter in the consuming areas; and consequently the narrower margin between the prices of Groundnut and Sesamum seed leads to a larger demand for the latter oilseed by the consumers outside the Dominions.

Apart from the comparative prices of Sesamum oilseed in relation to the Groundnut, the intrinsic prices of the former oilseed affect to a great extent its exports. The regular rise in prices of this seed is one of the factors responsible for the increasing tendency of its exports which are noticeable for the last 8 years with one break in the year 1943-44, which is due to ban on its exports imposed by the Government.

Again the internal demand for Sesamum oil which becomes larger when the margin between the prices of Sesamum oil and Groundnut oil becomes narrower, has some influence on the exports of this seed, with the result that the quantities for exports of Sesamum seed vary according to the margin of prices between Sesamum oil and Groundnut oil.

(9) Net available supplies.

The total and net available supplies of Sesamum seed in the Dominion for five years ending March 1945 are summarised as under:—

TABLE No. 9.

Net available supplies of Sesamum seed.
(in thousand tons)

Particulars	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average
Production	34	33	49	43	40	40
Imports			.			..
Total supplies	34	33	49	43	40	40
Exports	12	16	25	3	22	16
Net available supplies	22	17	24	40	18	24

The quantities of Sesamum seed available for the purposes of seed, consumption and crushing varied from the minimum of 17 thousand tons in 1941-42 to the maximum of 40 thousand tons in 1943-44, the average for the period being 24 thousand tons representing 60 per cent. of the total production of the Dominion.

B. UTILISATION AND DEMAND.

(1) Quantities and qualities used and sources of supply for

(a) *Seed Purposes:*

The seed rates vary from 2 lbs. in one district to 4 lbs. in another. Taking an average of 3 lbs. per acre, the average quantity required annually during the

quinquennium ending 1944-45 for 524 thousand acres amounted to 524,000 × 3 lbs. or about 700 tons.

(b) *Edible Purposes*:

Sesamum seed is utilised for edible purposes in several ways. It is used in the preparation of sweets such as " Revdi " and " Laddu " the former being sold by hawkers in cities and big towns, while the latter being a home preparation made occasionally during festivals, marriages and other religious ceremonies. The seed fried, powdered and mixed with Gur is used in the preparation of sweet wheaten Kachori, known locally as 'Kariya.' It is largely mixed with Rice flour preparations. Chutnies are also prepared from this seed.

Hauri variety is preferred for the preparation of Revdi; while other varieties which are locally grown are commonly used for other preparations.

As mentioned in Section A (5) of this Chapter, the quantities of Sesamum seed retained by producers and village merchants for purely edible purposes amounted to about 3,200 tons, which would suffice to meet the requirements of the rural population of the Dominion. While there is 10 per cent. of the total population, *i.e.*, 1.6 millions constituting about 320,000 families residing in cities and towns who have to procure the seed for home consumption from the available supplies in their places. It is, however, assumed here that allotting an annual requirement at 2 seers per family in the Telingana division and 1 seer per family in the Marathwada division, averaging 1.5 seers per family in the Dominion, the total requirements of the seed for 320 thousand families work out at 320,000×1.5 seers or 12,000 maunds equivalent to 440 tons. Thus the total annual quantities of seed required for edible purposes by rural and urban population amount to 3,200+440=3,640 tons. This amount represents .5 lbs. as the annual per capita consumption of the Dominion (Population 16 millions according to 1941 Census).

(c) *Extracting Oil*:

The data being based on the average of 5 years ending March 1945, of the total production of 40,000 tons,

deducting 16,000 tons as exported, 700 tons as seed requirements and 3,640 tons required for edible purposes, the balance of 19,660 tons may be considered as used for extracting oil. This quantity includes 17,000 tons retained in the villages for extracting oil.

(d) Other Purposes:

Apart from the purposes as mentioned above for which the seed is utilized, there are certain occasions on which a little quantity of seed is offered to fire among Hindu families. This function is either performed individually known as Havan or collectively known as Yajna. The quantity of seed, preferably of black type required annually for this purpose is very negligible. It may amount to a few maunds and therefore be treated as included in the quota allotted for edible purposes.

The estimated quantities utilized for various purposes in the Dominions on an average of 5 years ending 1944-45, is summarised below:—

TABLE No. 10.

Utilization of Sesamum seed (in Tons).

Supplies	Quantities (tons)	Utilization	Quantities (tons)
1. Production	40,000	1. Exports	16,000
2. Imports	..	2. Seed requirements	700
		3. Edible use	3,640
		4. Oil extraction	19,660
Total supplies	40,000	Total utilization	40,000

(2) Seasonal variations in demand for various purposes.

The periodicity of external demand for Hyderabad seed is judged by the volume of exports to the consuming

provinces, which has already been dealt with in the last section.

The demand for seed is only at the time of sowing, which occurs mainly in June and July. The major portion of seed requirements is met from producers' stocks, and the balance is bought from the markets during these months. The demand for edible·purposes extends throughout the year but in cities, towns and in big villages and also among the well-to-do families, it is more on the occasion of Sankrant, which generally occurs in January. Again at the time of marriages in villages which are generally fixed in the months of April and May for the convenience of the villagers, the demand for the seed is also comparatively large. The demand for crushing is uniform throughout the year and it becomes intense at the time of Sankrant in January, during marriages in April and May and also at the time of preparation of mango-pickles which extends from April to June. In certain districts of the Telingana where maize is largely grown and harvested for green cobs in September, the preparations of maize or roasted cobs require larger demand for oil in this month.

(3) Trend of Demand:

The trend of exports has already been discussed in the last Section. Regarding the trend of demand in the Dominion, the requirements for seed have tended to increase with the expansion in acreage. In the absence of any authentic data, it is difficult to arrive at any result regarding the trend of quantities utilized for edible purposes. But however, taking into consideration, the increasing exports and also exorbitant rise in prices of seed year by year, it may be presumed that the demand for edible purpose has become limited and even tended to decrease. The trend of demand for quantities used for extracting oil largely depends upon the net available supplies. From the perusal of Table No. 9 it is clear that the quantities available for seed requirements, edible use and extracting oil are irregular from year to year and do not give any indication of its tendency. Judging from the data regarding net available supplies, the major portion of which is meant for oil extraction, it may be said that the quantities utilized for extraction of oil are of upward trend.

In summarizing below the trend of demand of seed for various purposes, it is here assumed that the quantities utilized for edible use decreased uniformly from 4,000 tons in 1940-41, to 3,280 tons in 1944-45, maintaining an average of 3,640 tons during 5 years ending 1944-45.

TABLE No. 11.

Trend of Demand for various purposes (in Tons).

Particulars	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C. 1 relatior to production
Production	34,000	33,000	49,000	43,000	40,000	40,000	100
Exports	12,000	16,000	25,000	3,000	22,000	16,000	40
Seed	540	540	760	830	830	700	2
Edible use	4,000	3,820	3,640	3,460	3,280	3,640	9
Oil extraction	17,460	12,640	19,600	35,710	13,890	19,660	49

(4) Intra and inter-provincial demand.

Owing to war conditions, the publication of latest data regarding rail and river-borne trade of India has been restricted, as a result only the three previous years ending March 1941, have been taken here as the basis for analysis in connection with the direction of trade movements. The Customs Department records exports of seed by rail and road together; while the Rail and River-borne trade of India journals record movements by rail and river, but not road. Both sets of figures are given below:—

Years		Customs Records	Railway Movement	Difference
1938-39	..	317,000	257,000	60,000
1939-40	..	282,000	225,000	57,000
1940-41	..	332,000	279,000	53,000

The difference between these two sets of figures is considered as the exports by road. The average exports by road is seen to be between 50 and 60 thousand maunds or about 2,000 tons which represent only 18 per cent. of the total exports from the Dominions. Table No. 8 gives the quantities of exports by rail, destinations and the percentage share of each province.

Regarding internal movement of the seed, mention may be made of a few important trade centres attracting large quantity of arrivals from far distant places. Warangal is the central market extending the area of its influence in Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. Next in importance are Gulbarga, Raichur, Nizamabad, Vicarabad, Mancherial, etc. Being railway stations, they attract huge arrivals from the interior and distribute large quantities outside the Dominions. Most of the supplies are made by the producers or the village merchants, by means of carts or lorries. Seldom is the seed moved from one railway station to another for sale at the latter except under abnormal circumstances.

C. PRICES.

(1) Comparison of Sesamum Prices in India and World Markets:
(To be attended to by the Central Department).

(2) Comparison of Sesamum prices with those of other oilseeds:

In H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions the cultivation of Groundnut has spread far and wide and its crushing by expellers and rotaries in industrial towns and by country ghanies in villages has resulted in the consumption of its oil among the bulk of the population. Only a small portion of the population belonging to well-to-do classes in the Telingana division can afford to account for the consumption of Sesamum oil in face of keen competition of Groundnut oil. Similarly Safflower oil which is the unique production of the Marathwada division faces similar competition of Groundnut oil. The demand for various edible oils will therefore influence the prices of the seeds.

CHART No. 3

Monthly average wholesale prices (in B.G. per Maund)
of Sesamum seed as compared with
Groundnut Pods at Warangal
(Based on Appendices No. 4 & 6)
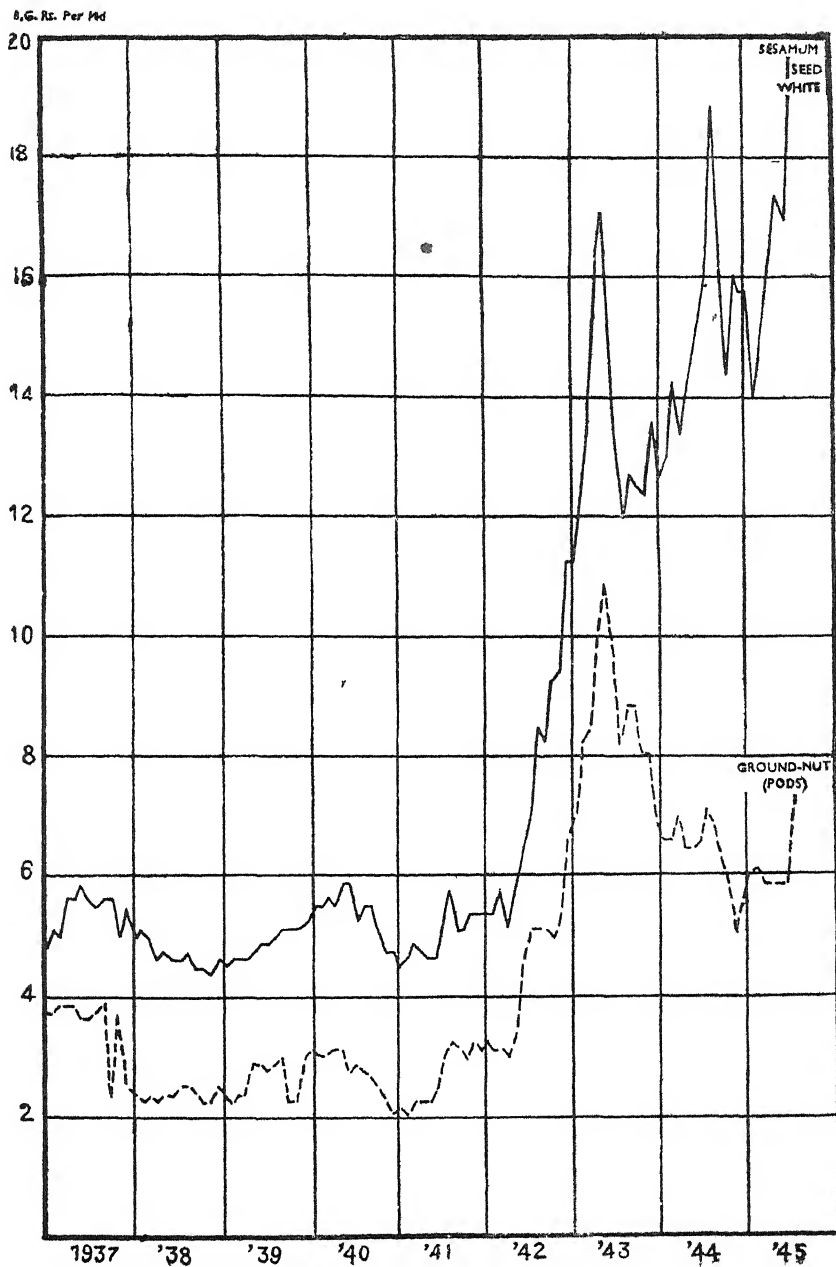
CHART No. 4

Monthly average wholesale prices (in B.G. per Maund) of Sesamumseed as compared with Safflowerseed at Raichur
(Based on Appendices No. 5 & 7-A)
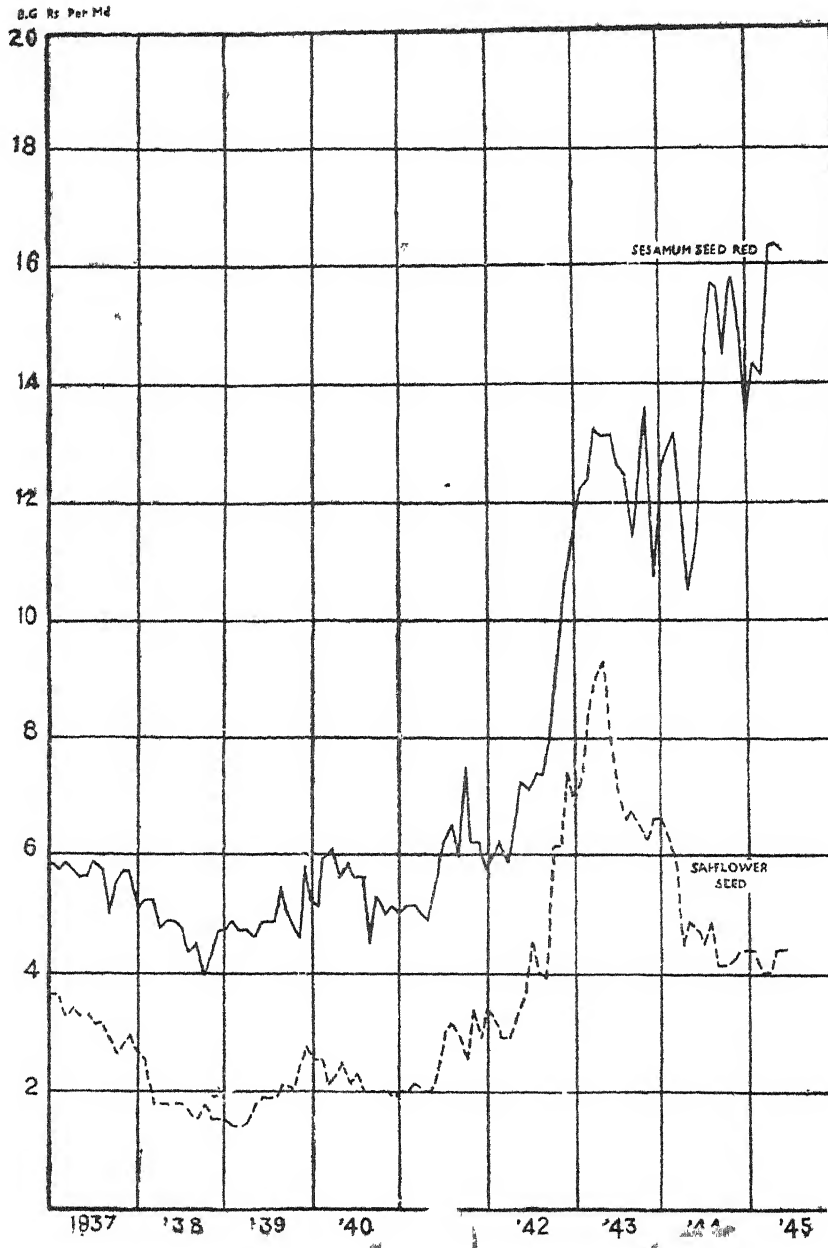
The prices of Sesamum seed (average " White Pulugalu") of Warangal market and those (Red— Sandrapellu) of Raichur market provide a fair index of the Dominion prices of these two varieties. The predominating edible oils consumed in these two markets being Groundnut oil and Safflower oil respectively the prices of Groundnut pods of Warangal and Safflowerseed of Raichur are separately given in Appendices No. 4 and 5. The monthly movements of the prices of Sesamum seed in relation to Groundnut pods and Safflower seed as based on the appendices Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 (a), are exhibited in charts Nos. 3 and 4 from which it will be observed that the prices of these three oilseeds moved parallel to each other from the year 1937 until the end of 1943. But from the beginning of 1944, the movement of the prices of Sesamum maintained upward trend, while those of Groundnut pods and Safflower seed both deviated with downward trend. The annual average prices as struck out in the Appendices referred to above, are given in the following table:—

[Statement.

TABLE No. 12.

Annual Average Prices of Sesamum seed, Groundnut pods and Safflower seed (B.G. rupees per maund of 40 seers).

Years	WARANGAL		RAICHUR		WARANGAL		RAICHUR	
	WHITE SESAMUM		RED SESAMUM		GROUNDNUT PODS		SAFFLOWER SEED	
	Annual average	Per cent-age based on 1937	Annual average	Per cent-age based on 1937	Annual average	Per cent-age based on 1937	Annual average	Per cent-age based on 1937
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
37 ..	5 6 0	100	5 10 0	100	3 8 0	100	3 2 0	100
38 ..	4 11 0	87	4 11 0	83	2 6 0	68	1 12 0	56
39 ..	4 13 0	90	4 15 0	88	2 9 0	73	1 13 0	58
40 ..	5 6 0	100	5 7 0	97	2 12 0	79	2 2 0	68
41 .	4 15 0	92	5 12 0	102	2 10 0	75	2 8 0	80
42 ..	7 4 0	135	7 4 0	129	4 5 0	123	4 4 0	136
43 ..	13 7 0	250	12 6 0	220	8 9 0	245	7 6 0	236
44 ..	15 1 0	280	13 9 0	241	6 5 0	180	4 14 0	156
45 .	17 11 0	329	17 2 0	304	6 15 0	191	4 14 0	156
46 ..	22 6 0	416	22 7 0	399	12 5 0	352	9 9 0	306

It will be observed from the above table that the prices of Sesamum seed, Groundnut pods and Safflower seed declined simultaneously from the year 1937 to 1938, the latter being the year in which the prices of all the above oilseeds reached the lowest level. From 1938 and onwards until the end of 1943, the prices rose up enormously with only one break in the year 1941, in respect of Warangal market only where the prices of Sesamum

CHART No. 5

Monthly average wholesale prices (in B.G. per Maund)
of Sesamumseed (average White Variety)
(Based on Appendices No. 8 & 9)
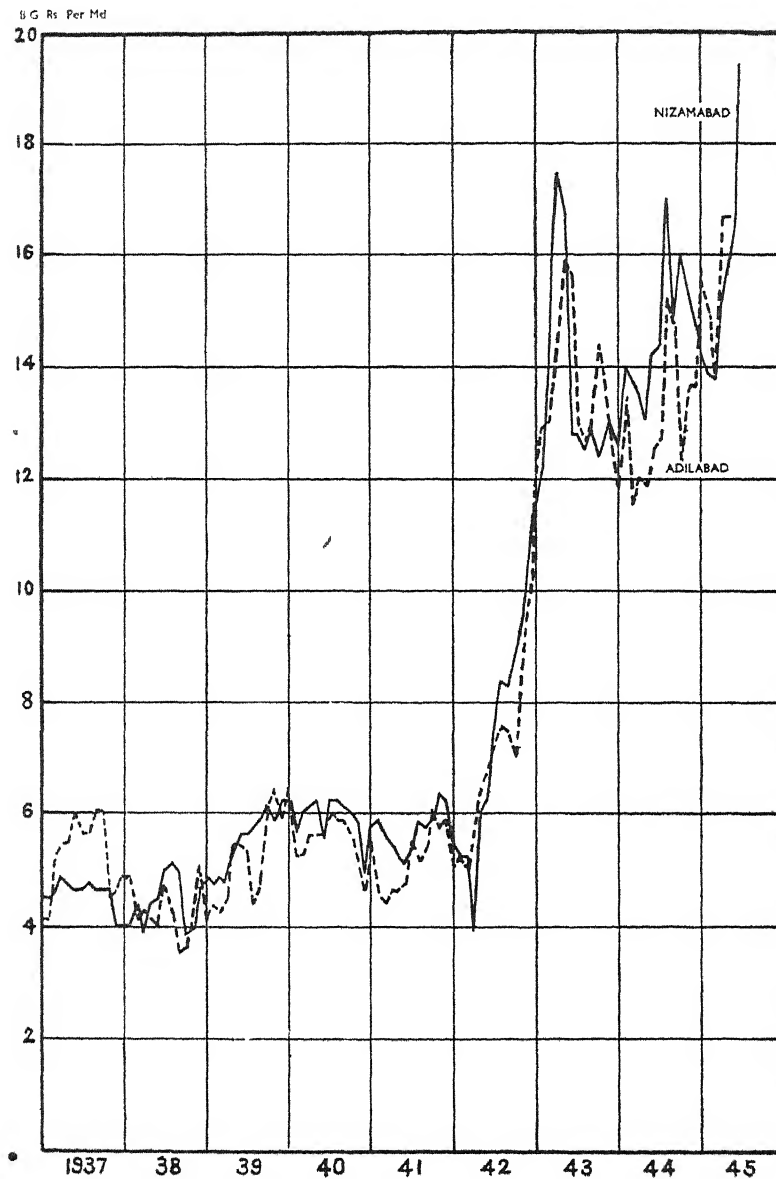
seed (average white variety) declined from B.G. Rs. 5-6-0 in 1940 to Rs. 4-15-0 in 1941. The decline in prices of Sesamum seed during the period in question was shared by Groundnut too in sympathy with the former oilseed in the same market, while the prices of Sesamum seed rose in both the markets from 1943 to 1944, those of Groundnut pods and Safflower seed declined in this period.

(3) Prices in important markets and trend:

While details regarding the monthly average wholesale prices of Sesamum seed at four representative markets are given in appendices Nos. 6 to 9, and the movement of monthly average prices at Warangal and Raichur markets is exhibited in Chart Nos. 3 and 4, the following are the annual average prices of the seed at 4 markets:—

TABLE No. 13.

Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Sesamum seed (B.G. rupees per maund of 40 seers).

YEARS	WARANGAL	RAICHUR		NIZAM-ABAD	ADILABAD	
Varieties	Average white	Average white	Blackish red	Average white	Average white	Blackish red
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1937	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 10 0	4 9 0	5 3 0	5 3
1938	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 6 0	4 3 0	4 4
1939	4 13 0	4 11 0	4 15 0	5 7 0	5 1 0	4 12
1940	5 6 0	5 11 0	5 7 0	5 14 0	5 9 0	5 5
1941	4 15 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 2 0	4 11
1942	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 4 0	7 1 0	6 14 0	6 7
1943	13 7 0	13 4 0	12 6 0	13 10 0	13 8 0	12 6
1944	15 1 0	14 4 0	13 9 0	14 7 0	12 14 0	12 2
1945	17 11 0	17 12 0	17 2 0	17 12 0	14 7 0	15 5
1946	26 6 0	28 4 0	22 7 0	..	19 10 0	19 15

It will be observed from the Chart Nos. 3 to 5 that the prices of Sesamum seed gradually declined since the beginning of the year 1937 until the later part of 1938, when the prices reached the lowest level during the last 8 years. Subsequently the prices improved gradually till the end of first quarter 1940. Then again they declined until the end of this year. Since the beginning of 1941, the prices slowly improved with minor fluctuations up to the end of first quarter of 1942, subsequently they rose up appreciably until the first quarter of 1943, when the prices were noticed to be three to four times those recorded before the war. The period from April 1943 to the present day saw huge fluctuations in the prices touching their lowest level at about B.G. Rs. 12 and the highest level at about B.G. Rs. 19 per maund. The reasons for long range fluctuations in the prices are attributed to the imposition for some period and withdrawal for another period of permit restrictions on the export trade of the seed.

The general trend of the prices of Sesamum seed may be summarized as a fall from 1937 to 1938, a slight recovery in 1939, followed by an increase in 1940, a light drop in 1941 shared by all markets except Raichur where blackish red variety continued its recovery, and sharp recovery from 1941 up to this date.

(4) Price difference due to quality:

The prices of Sesamum seed do not depend upon the conditions of market only. Several other factors such as difference in types or varieties and in grades or qualities are accounted for consideration of price differences. These two main categories do not contain one but many dissimilar physical characteristics and different price ranges. The price of any variety of Sesamum is assessed in accordance with the estimated content of immature, rain damaged and weevilled seeds, admixture of other varieties, dirt and refraction, all of which are liable to vary within the widest limits. The defective price records maintained by the market committees or trade concerns, both of which, keeping entries of minimum and maximum price ranges irrespective of the qualities classified according to some specific grades, are also responsible for inaccuracies and inconsistencies in

the price relationship between the various types and qualities of the seed. Under such circumstances, it is futile to attempt to essay a detailed price analysis of Sesamum seed in its various aspects. The best thing that can be done at present is to select two varieties, *i.e.*, average white (Pulugalu) and blackish red (Sandrapellu) and draw broad conclusions regarding the price ranges on the basis of the data obtained in connection therewith; and these are for convenience described as differences due to (*a*) variety, *i.e.*, average white, blackish red and any other, (*b*) quality, *i.e.*, superior or inferior.

(*a*) *Price difference due to variety*:

Generally blackish red and brownish red popularly known to trade as Sandrapellu and Kusumbal varieties respectively fetch premium of about B.G. Re. 1 per maund over average white variety known by its trade name as Pulugalu whose grade is specified as white with an admixture of not more than 15 per cent. of black seeds. Next in rank in respect of prices is the pure white variety known as Hauri or Revdi which fetches B.G. annas 8 to B.G. Re. 1 as a premium over Pulugalu, while pure black variety fetches B.G. annas 8 lower than Pulugalu. While this general principle holds good in many of the market centres, still wider or narrower range exists in price relations depending upon the quality of each variety on the one hand and on the other factors affecting demand of the different varieties in the consuming markets outside the Dominions. The following table shows the prices of different varieties paid by a buyer at Warangal market on certain dates.

[*Statement.*

TABLE No. 14.

*Wholesale prices of different varieties of Sesamum seed
paid by a buyer at Warangal Market.*
(In B.G. rupees per maund of 40 seers).

Last day of the month	Pulugalu			Sandra-pellu			Kusmbal			PREMIUM OVER PULUGALU OF				
										SANDRAPELLU		KUSUMBAL		
										Difference	Percentage	Difference	Percentage
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
February 1940	5	4	0	5	7	0	5	8	0	0 3 0	3 5	0 4 0	4 6
March 1940	4	8	0	5	11	0	..			1 3 0	26 4	..	..
April 1940	5	1	0	..			5	12	0	.	..	0 11 0	13.6
July 1941	4	13	0	..			5	1	0	..	..	0 4 0	5.2
February 1942	5	0	0	5	2	0	5	4	0	0 2 0	2.5	0 4 0	5.0
March 1942	4	11	0	5	0	0	..			0 5 0	6.7	..	
May 1942	5	1	0	5	3	0	..			0 2 0	2 5	..	
August 1942	7	8	0	7	5	0	..			—(0-3-0)	— 2 5	..	..
March 1943	14	9	0	13	11	0	..			—(0-14-0)	— 6 0	..	..
April 1943	15	7	0	15	14	0	..			0 7 0	2 9	..	
May 1943	18	4	0	..			16	9	0	..	.	—(1-11-0)	— 9.2
September 1943	13	7	0	13	2	0	..			—(0-5-0)	— 2 3	..	..
April 1945	16	14	0	17	12	0	17	12	0	0 14 0	5 2	0 14 0	5.2
May 1945	16	14	0	17	15	0	17	15	0	1 1 0	6 3	1 1 0	6.3

It will be observed from the above table that the premiums fetched by Sandrapellu and Kusumbal varieties over Pulugalu variety ranged up to 26.4 per cent. in March 1940 and 13.6 per cent. in April 1940 respectively. On the other hand these coloured varieties fetched also discount which accounted for 6 per cent. in the case of Sandrapellu in March 1943, and 9.2 per cent. in the case of Kusumbal in May 1943.

It may be observed from the above table that most of purchases of coloured varieties of Sesamum seed affected by the buyer occurred in the period from

February to September, a period when most of the quantities of the seed had already passed from the growers into the hands of middlemen in the villages, who would subsequently part with this commodity during such months when there were prospects for better prices. Warangal as mentioned before does not grow much of these red and brown varieties and the assembling sales and marketing of these are mainly due to far distant village merchants of Chennur, Rajura and Asifabad taluqas (which are known to be growing superior quality) of Adilabad district who collect these varieties from the local growers and dispose of the same in markets like Warangal at better prices.

The reasons for discount fetched by the colour varieties from average white in some of the months, referred in the above table, are attributed mainly to the quality and not to the influence of the market conditions. Otherwise Red and Brown varieties of Sesamum brought for sale at this market are always considered to be of superior quality.

On the other hand the annual average wholesale prices given in Table No. 13 relating to two varieties of seed in respect of Raichur and Adilabad market generally show the premiums of average white over blackish red. As mentioned before, the red varieties are predominant and comprise of larger number of qualities of varying degrees than the average white variety, with a result the latter generally fetches premium over the former.

(b) *Price difference due to quality or grade.*

Perhaps in no other oilseeds such wide ranges in prices exist as in Sesamum due to its varying qualities depending on various factors. The method of harvesting of this crop which is responsible for the content of dirt and foreign matter of varying degree, weather condition at the time of harvest and above all the physical characteristics of the seed, contribute to a large extent to wide differences in the prices. It has been seen that the larger the quantity of the produce brought for sale to any assembling market, the wider is the range in prices of the superior and inferior qualities. The following table

will exhibit the ranges in annual wholesale prices calculated from the monthly average wholesale prices recorded by Latur, Nizamabad and Raichur Market Committees, and in respect of Warangal those calculated from the month end prices recorded by a local wholesale merchant.

[*Statement.*

TABLE No. 15.

Annual Average Wholesale Prices (in B.G. per Maund) of different qualities.

Years	WARANGAL AVERAGE WHITE			RAICHUR BLACKISH RED			NIZAMABAD AVERAGE WHITE			LATUR VILLAGE WHITE		
	Max Rs a p	Min Rs a p	Max as 100	Max Rs a p	Min Rs a p	Max as 100	Max Rs a p	Min Rs a p	Max as 100	Max Rs a p	Min Rs a p	Max as 100
1937	5 4 0	5 1 0	8 6	5 12 0	5 9 0	3 3	4 13 0	4 3 0	10 4	4 5 0	4 1 0	5 8
1938	4 11 0	4 6 0	6 7	4 12 0	4 10 0	2 6	4 9 0	4 4 0	6 8	3 9 0	3 5 0	7 0
1939	4 11 0	4 9 0	2 7	5 0 0	4 13 0	3 8	5 8 0	5 7 0	11	3 10 0	3 7 0	5 2
1940	5 7 0	5 5 0	2 3	5 8 0	5 5 0	3 4	6 1 0	5 12 0	5 2	4 5 0	4 0 0	7 3
1941	5 2 0	4 13 0	6.1	5 13 0	5 8 0	5 4	5 14 0	5 7 0	7 4	4 4 0	4 0 0	5 9
1942	7 5 0	6 15 0	5 1	7 10 0	7 8 0	5 7	7 5 0	6 13 0	6 8	6 7 0	6 2 0	4 9
1943	14 7 0	13 11 0	5 2	12 9 0	12 4 0	2 5	14 1 0	13 3 0	6 2	12 5 0	11 12 0	4 6
1944	15 11 0	14 8 0	7 6	13 12 0	13 5 0	3 2	14 11 0	13 14 0	6 7	13 6 0	12 7 0	7 0
Average per cent. difference	..		4 9	..		3 7	..		6.3	..		6 0

It will be observed from the above table that the ranges in prices of different qualities of Sesamum seed are widest in the case of Nizamabad. The discount fetched for the inferior quality at this market, which averaged about 6.3 per cent. on an average during the period of 8 years ending 1944, was maximum at 10.4 per cent. in 1937, and minimum at 1.1 per cent. in 1939. On the other hand the price ranges are narrowest in Raichur market in respect of blackish red variety. The inferior quality sold at this market ranged from 2. 6 per cent. to 5.7 per cent. below the superior quality, the average discount fetched for the inferior quality on an average during the said period being 3.7 per cent. Other markets mentioned in the above table fall between these extreme cases in respect of price ranges.

Nizamabad being a central assembling and distribution market represents both the extreme cases in respect of the qualities of the arrivals of the seed, directed from the regions of the Karimnagar district producing inferior quality and those of Adilabad regions producing superior quality; as a result, the wide ranges in the prices owe much to this factor. On the other hand, the regions around Raichur market producing uniform quality are responsible for narrow ranges in the price of seed at this market.

(5) Seasonal Variations in Prices.

In common with other agricultural commodities, the prices of Sesamum seed are subject to considerable seasonal fluctuations. The extent of variations in the prices in different areas is discussed in the following paragraphs and for further elucidation of the subject, exhibited in Chart No. 6, which shows the percentage deviation of monthly average prices from the annual mean based on the period of 8 years ending 1944.

Warangal.—The prices at this market remain lower during January to April, the lowest point being reached in January, when this monthly average price is lower by B.G. Re. 1 per maund or 13.1 per cent. of annual mean. However, the prices show gradual tendency to rise up to May when this monthly average price is seen to be slightly above the annual mean, probably due to demand

CHART No. 6

Percentage deviations of seasonal monthly average prices from the annual mean
(average of 8 years ending 1944)
(Based on Appendices No. 6 to 9)

PULUGALU (AV WHITE SESAMUM)
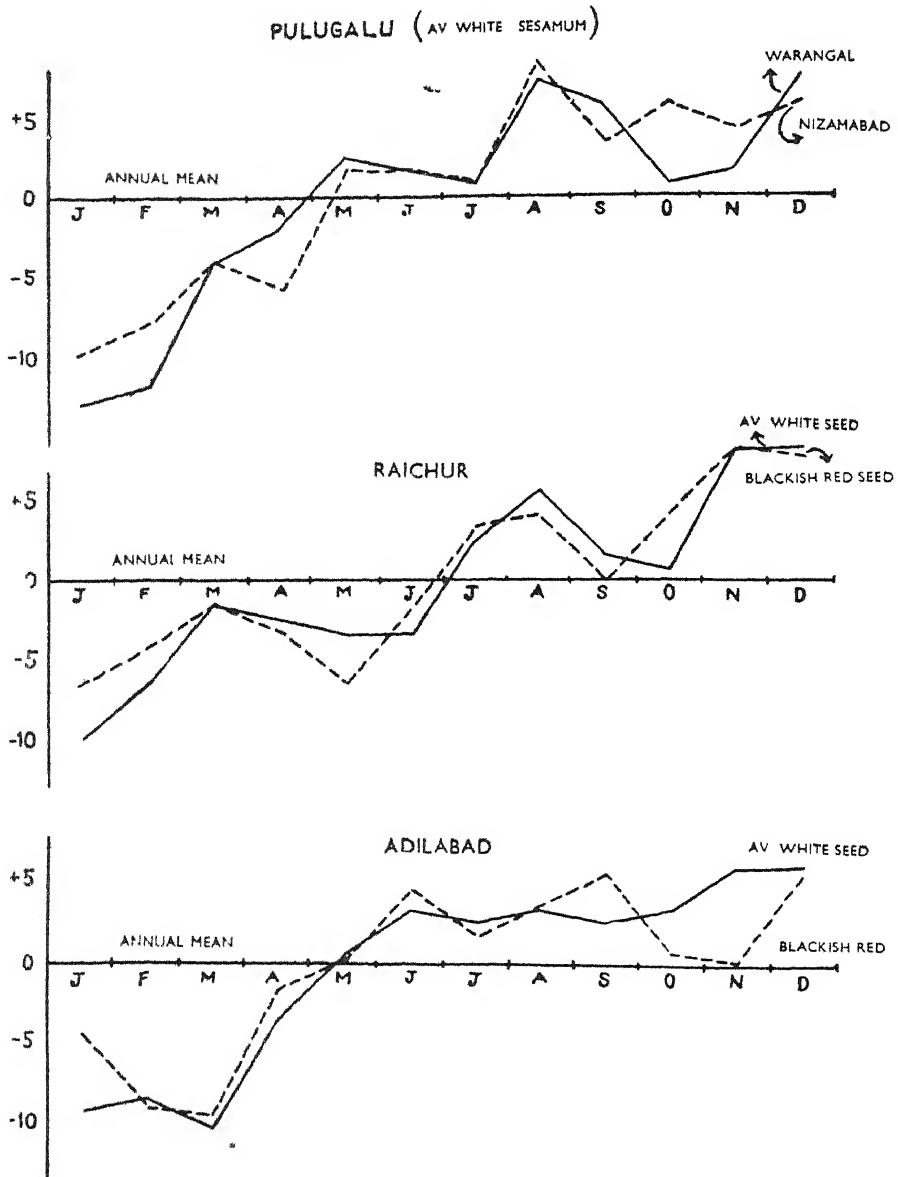
partly for seed requirements and partly for oil for mango
pickle preparations. The highest range in the monthly
average price is reached in the month of August, which
is B.G. annas 9 or 7.4 per cent. of annual mean. This
abnormal rise is probably due to exhaustion of stocks.
From September the prices decline and approach the
annual mean in October and November, when new stocks
rush into the market. In December the highest peak is
once again reached at the same level as in August, due
to export demand. The maximum range of variation in
this market amounts to 20.5 per cent. between January
and December.

Raichur.—This market, receiving both the varieties
of average white and blackish red, shows similar tendency
of the seasonal fluctuations in prices as at Warangal, only
the exception at the former market being the downward
tendency from March to May, in which period there is
no demand for Sesamum oil for pickle preparation as at
Warangal or at any other Telingana market. The
highest level is reached in the months of November
to December due to export demand. The maximum range
of variation amounts to 18 per cent. in the case of
average white and 15.1 per cent. in the case of blackish
red, the period of variation in respect of both the
varieties being between January and November.

Nizamabad.—This market shows variations similar
to those at Warangal except that the prices in the months
of October and November do not touch the annual mean
but are higher by 4.1 per cent. to 5.7 per cent. of the
annual mean. The maximum range of variation amounts
to 18 per cent. between January and August.

Adilabad.—The prices at this market are lower in
four months from January to April and higher in the
remaining months of the year than the annual mean in
respect of both the varieties of average white and
blackish red Sesamum seeds. But unlike other markets
the lowest level reached here is in March. The prices
of average white Sesamum reach their peak in November
and December, while those of blackish red in July,
September and December. The maximum range in
variations of prices of both the varieties are 16.3 per

cent. and 15.3 per cent. respectively between March and December.

(6) Comparison between "Ready" and "Futures" Prices.

The "Futures" trade is not conducted in Sesamum seed in the Dominions.

CHAPTER III.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND PRICES OF SESAMUM OIL AND SESAMUM CAKE.

A. SESAMUM SEED.

(1) Methods of Crushing Sesamum seed.

The machinery used for crushing Sesamum seed is the country ghani or kolhu. These ghanies are used extensively in towns and villages for crushing all kinds of oilseeds—Sesamum, Groundnut, Safflower, Niger, Ambada, etc. The crushing of Groundnut by country ghani is limited to a small extent, since the power mills figure largely in crushing of this seed; and therefore the oilseeds available for crushing by country ghanies are Sesamum, Safflower, Niger and Ambada, the last two oilseeds are of scanty production. In the Telingana division the ghanies are used exclusively for crushing Sesamum seed and in the Marathwada division for crushing Safflower, since Sesamum oil is used to a limited extent in this division.

Just a decade ago in Warangal and other towns rotary mills figured in crushing Sesamum seed, but now due to these power mills consuming only Groundnut seed, crushing of Sesamum seed by these mills has become practically extinct.

The country ghanies worked in different parts of the Dominion vary in size, but the principle of construction and operation is the same, *viz.*, a pestle rotating in a mortar. Both the pestle and mortar are made of wood

of different varieties in different areas. The pestle is connected to a shaft to which one or two animals, eithei bullocks or he-buffaloes are yoked. The animals move round and round in a circle and the extraction of oil from the seed within the mortar takes place as a result of friction caused by the revolving pestle. The pressure brought to bear on the pestle is by means of a liver and weight—usually large pieces of stone.

The oil is scooped out or taken out by soaking a cloth which is squeezed into a container. Tarwar stem or Tamarind stem of about 2 seers per charge of one maund of seed is mixed with the seed during the operation so that more pressure is brought to bear on the pestle and as a result, less quantity of oil is left in the cake. A small quantity of water is also added to facilitate extraction. The capacity of a ghany driven by 2 animals varies according to the size of the mortar, the charge put in at one time being as little as 15 seers and in some cases as much as 40 seers. The ghanies in Karimnagar district take a charge of about 40 seers, those in Adilabad district take as little as 15 seers, while in other districts the usual charge is said to be between 24 and 32 seers. Generally a charge takes 4 to 6 hours for crushing the seed, so that 2 to 3 charges are crushed in a day.

The ghanies are usually worked by their owners known as Telis who crush their own seed or work on hire. In the latter case a charge is made in cash along with a small quantity of cake which may be between 2 and 4 lbs. varying in different areas.

(2) Cost of crushing:

The Telis play an important part in working on their country ghanies, functioning in dual role as crushers on hire and as wholesale or retail merchants of oil and cake. As crushers on hire they usually take charge varying from place to place. The enquiry during the survey indicated that the charge in Suryapet was B.G. Rs. 2-14-9 per maund of 40 seers of oil, and the same at Jammikunta, a market town situated in one of the largest producing areas of Sesamum seed, was B.G. Rs. 3-3-5, while in most of the places in Karimnagar and Adilabad districts, the charges were B.G.

Rs. 4-4-7 per maund of 40 seers of oil. In addition to the charges for crushing seed, paid in cash, the local custom in vogue demands a quantity of oilcake to be given free to the Telis, which accounts for between 7½ lbs. to 20 lbs. of cake at different places per output of 40 seers of oil. This customary charge in kind may account for B.G. Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 2 on the basis of wholesale rate at B.G. Rs. 8 per maund of cake. As wholesale and retail merchants of oil and cake, the Telis, make purchase of seed either at the local market or from the producers in the villages, and then make sales of oil and cake in wholesale and retail, dealing mostly with the latter.

The cost of crushing Sesamum seed, undertaken by individual Telis varies considerably depending upon a number of factors, such as the cost of wood and construction of the initial plant, replacement of the parts of the ghany required from time to time, the cost of animals used in the operation, number of hours worked daily and the cost of labour, etc.

In country ghanies, the labour is often supplied by the members of Telis' family, while the animals used for processing may also be used for agricultural operations. It is therefore difficult to work out the cost of crushing accurately. In big towns and cities, where the Telis have no other side profession the cost of crushing Sesamum seed faces other complications such as the Telis crush other oilseeds chiefly Groundnut seed, the oil of which they utilize for the purpose of sale or adulteration with the Sesamum oil. However, from a Teli at Peddapalli, an important consuming centre of Sesamum oil, the following particulars regarding the crushing of Sesamum seed have been taken, and on the basis of data, for what they are worth, the cost of pressing a maund of 40 seers of oil is evolved. It may be noted that this Teli has his own house and brother to assist him in the processing and was reported to have no other side profession, such as agriculture and carting on hire, etc., nor to undertake crushing of other oilseeds such as Groundnut, etc. The Teli has two ghanies working for 8 months continuously from October to May and for another period of 30 days in the subsequent rainy season of 4 months. Two mortars of a capacity of 40 seers each working in 2 shifts a day were constructed of wood long before and are said

to serve for more than a generation. The only parts of the ghany that are to be replaced now and then as a result of wear and tear are the wooden cylindrical barrel which serves for 12 months, axle which serves for a month and the pestle, both ends of which can serve for 4 months and of which one more end can be constructed to serve for another period of two months. Again it is here assumed that the animals used for the operation may, under normal conditions, survive to work for 10 years. On the basis of the above-mentioned particulars, the daily cost of crushing is calculated as follows:—

		O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Interest on Rs. 100 towards initial cost of 2 ghanies at 1 per cent. p. m. ..	0	0	6.4
2.	Replacement of barrel costing Rs. 20 for 12 months	0	0	10.7
3.	Replacement of axle costing Rs. 8-8-0 for a month	0	4	6.4
4.	Replacement of pestle costing Rs. 15 towards wood and Rs. 6 towards construction aggregating Rs. 21 for 6 months	0	1	10.4
5.	Interest on the cost of animals costing Rs. 800 for 2 pairs of bullocks and Rs. 120 for 2 pairs of he-buffaloes aggregating Rs. 920 at 1 per cent. per month	0	4	10.9
6.	Depreciation of animals at 10 per cent. per annum	0	4	1.1
7.	Stock feeding daily	5	8	0
8.	Tarwar stem—8 seers for the charges of 160 seers of seed at 8 pies per seer ..	0	5	4
9.	Two labourers at Rs. 5 p.m. each ..	0	5	4
	Total cost for crushing 160 seers of seed	7	3	6

The cost of crushing 100 seers of seed which yield 40 seers or a maund of oil therefore works out at O.S. Rs. 4-8-2 equivalent to B.G. Rs. 3-13-10 or in round figures B.G. Rs. 3-14-0. On the other hand, the charges being B.G. Rs. 4-5-0 paid for pressing 40 seers of oil on hire leaves a margin of B.G. annas 7 to the advantage

9

of the Teli, apart from 7½ lbs. of cake to be given free to the Teli as a customary allowance.

(3) Yield of oil from Sesamum seeds.

The yield of oil obtained from crushing Sesamum seed in a country ghani varies under different conditions. Besides the difference in the inherent oil-content, which is seen to vary according to soil and seasonal conditions, and also according to the varieties and qualities of the seed, there are other factors such as the condition of the seed, raw materials mixed with the seed in the course of crushing, and efficiency of the ghany, all influence the yield of oil. It has been seen, that the pure black variety yields 42.5 per cent. oil, the blackish red and brown varieties popularly known as Sandrapellu and Kusumbal yield 40 to 42.5 per cent. while average white or Pulugalu variety yields from 37.5 per cent. to 40 per cent. The pure white or Hauri variety seed yields about 37.5 per cent., which is noticed to be less than that of Pulugalu variety, in striking contrast to the price of the former being higher than that of the latter. For practical purposes the average yield of oil from the seed may be taken as 40 per cent.

(4) Number and location of crushing establishments, giving a list of important concerns:

As mentioned before, the only machinery used for crushing Sesamum seed is the country ghany. Rotary mills in Warangal and other industrial towns of Telingana, which once figured largely for Sesamum seed crushing just a decade ago are now exclusively crushing Groundnuts.

The country ghanies, numbering 8,650 according to Live-stock Census, published by the Statistics Department in 1940, are scattered throughout the Dominions. The owners of the ghanies, known as Telis are found to be mostly of poor financial standing. Generally the Telis undertake the crushing of seed as their side profession. Before the advent of Groundnut cultivation with its enormously increasing expansion in the Telingana division and also the establishment of power-driven Groundnut crushers in important industrial centres of this division, Sesamum oil was the only oil extensively used for edible and toilet purposes, and as a result of

the wide demand, crushing industry of Sesamum was guaranteed to flourish. But now the Telis have either given up crushing Sesamum seed, or have taken up crushing this seed as a side job, or in some areas, have undertaken operation on Sesamum seed more commonly with other oilseeds such as Groundnut and Safflower. It has been observed that in some districts of the Telingana such as in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal and Nalgonda, where Safflower and Niger are not grown, and where the crushing of Groundnut in country ghanies is limited owing to the keen competition of power mills, Sesamum crushing in the ghanies is still persisting. With all this, the persistence of this oil industry owes largely to the inherent characteristics of special taste and flavour of the oil.

The following table shows the number of country ghanies established in the districts for crushing various oilseeds—Sesamum, Groundnut, Safflower, Niger, etc., and also the proportion and the number of such ghanies, which are used exclusively for crushing Sesamum seed or may be considered as sufficient to produce Sesamum oil to meet public demand.

[Statement.

TABLE No. 16.

Number of Country Ghanies in the Districts crushing various oilseeds and the proportion thereof crushing Sesamum seed.

Seri-al No.	District	No. of Ghanies	PROPORTION CRUSH-ING SESAMUM SEED	
			Proportion	Actual
1	Hyderabad City including Cantonment	45	1/8	6
2	Atrafbalda	221	1/4	55
3	Nizamabad	4 8	2/3	312
4	Medak	351	1/4	88
5	Baghat	8	2/3	5
6	Mahbubnagar	294	2/3	196
7	Nalgonda	209	1	209
8	Warangal	113	1	113
9	Karimnagar	779	1	779
10	Adilabad	494	1	494
11	Aurangabad	944	1 32	30
12	Parbhani	417	1/32	18
13	Nander	360	1/32	11
14	Bir	699	1/32	22
15	Gulbarga	1,306	1/16	82
16	Raichur	126	1/32	4
17	Osmanabad	949	1/32	32
18	Bidar	867	1/32	27

The total country ghanies crushing different kinds of edible oilseeds figure 8,650, of which those user for

crushing Sesamum seed number 2,476 which represent about 30 per cent. of the total ghanies crushing all kinds of seeds.

MAP No. 2.
Showing country Ghanis
crushing Sesamum oil
(Based on Table 16)

REFERENCE

• REPRESENTS 10 GHANIS
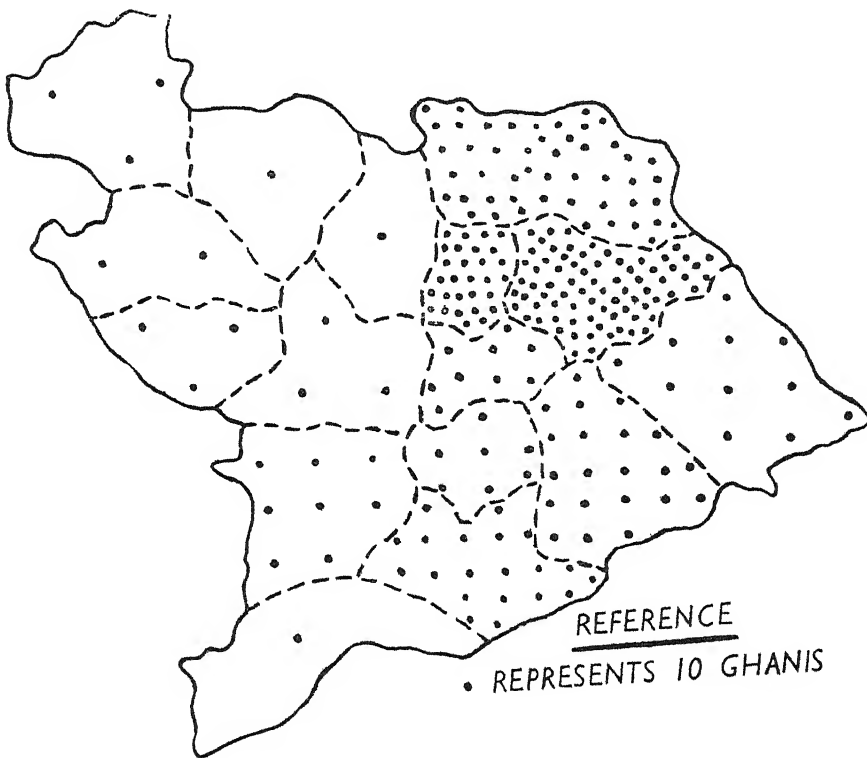
The owners of these ghanies crush seed mostly on hire and occasionally for retail distribution of oil and cake to local distributors, a list giving the names of the concerns is here omitted. However mention may be made of a few important concerns dealing with crushing the seed and distributing oil and cake within and outside the Dominions. They are Messrs. Tuljaram, Jagannath, Mohanlal and Somraj Mallayya, Telis of Warangal market.

(5) Quantities of seed crushed:

As mentioned in summary Table No. 10, under Section B (1) (c) of Chapter II, the total quantities of Sesamum seed crushed in the country ghanies in an average year during the quinquennium ending 1944-45, accounted for 19,660 or in round figures 20,000 tons, which represent 50 per cent. of the total production in the same period.

(6) Total production of oil:

It has been stated above that 20,000 tons of Sesamum seed are estimated to have been crushed annually on an average during the period of 5 years ending 1944-45. The total production of oil on the basis of average yield of 40 per cent., amounts therefore to 8,000 tons. The variations in the quantities of oil produced in different years, as based on Table No. 11 under subsection B(3) of Chapter II, giving the estimates of quantities of seed crushed, may be seen from the table below:—

TABLE No. 17.

Production of Sesamum Oil (In tons).

Particulars	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1913-44	1944-45	Average
Quantities of seed crush-ed ..	17,460	12,640	19,600	35,710	13,890	19,660
Quantities of oil produc-ed ..	6,584	5,056	7,840	14,284	5,556	7,864

It will be observed that the production of oil which averaged 7,864 or in round figures 8,000 tons annually during 5 years ending 1944-45, varied from a minimum of 5,000 tons in 1941-42 to a maximum of 14,000 tons in 1943-44.

(7) Preparation of oil for the market—grading and packing:

As stated before, there is only one machinery—country ghani,—meant for crushing the seed. The oil produced from such ghanies varies in taste, colour, and other characteristics determining its quality. It has been seen that the seed is crushed by Telis for themselves who might deal in oil and cake so produced in sales to individual customers or on hire for seed producing families for their own home consumption or on hire for village merchants who dispose of oil and cake to the customers in their own or in surrounding villages. In the first case, the Telis undertake crushing of seed to the extent of local requirements. The daily turn over of the oil, which varies from 12 seers to 32 seers from individual ghany in different places, is scooped out from time to time during the operation and put into containers. After this process, the oil is taken out from the containers and poured in brass vessels kept ready in a conspicuous place of the Telis' house ready for sale. In order to avoid any deterioration in quality taking place in oil, if stored for longer period, the Telis have always in view to undertake next crushing until the old stock of oil has already been

disposed of. In the second case, the seed producers give seed for crushing on hire according to their own needs. They collect the oil in their own containers, generally, empty kerosene oil tins. In the third case, village merchants either obtain the oil directly from the Telis or get their seed crushed on hire. The quantity of oil so obtained is stored in the empty kerosene oil tins and kept ready for sale in their shops along with other articles of food, etc. The village merchants hold a stock of oil in such a quantity as to suffice their consumers for a period of not more than three months, until which period, they do not get new stock of oil.

(8) Imports.

The Dominion being a large producing and crushing area of Sesamum seed, has no need to import oil from elsewhere.

(9) Exports.

Exports of oil were stopped following the government ban thereon, from October 1942. The export returns for previous financial years from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, recorded by the Customs Department are given in the table below:—

TABLE No. 18.

Exports of Sesamum Oil from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.
(*In maunds of 40 seers*)

Months		1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Average	Percentage	1942-4
April	..	1,692	2,112	2,565	1,668	1,545	1,916	17.5	1,89
May ..	..	1,467	2,199	7,839	2,100	966	2,914	26.6	1,17
June	..	798	711	984	528	570	718	6.5	1,4:
July ..	..	264	453	1,035	318	165	447	4.1	1,74
August	..	96	393	447	342	63	268	2.4	5:
September	..	216	1,356	216	339	84	442	4.0	1,11
October	..	984	1,404	144	117	2?1	576	5.2	
November	..	276	657	621	315	222	418	3 8	..
December	..	720	921	735	363	387	625	5.7	..
January	..	717	1,497	585	537	339	735	6.7	..
February	..	942	1,299	423	831	369	773	7.0	..
March	..	1,293	1,419	1,395	9?9	705	1,144	10.4	..
Total	..	9,465	14,421	16,959	8,397	5,616	10,976	100	7,89
Equivalent in tons		347	530	624	308	206	403	..	29

It will be observed from the above table that the exports of Sesamum oil which were at a maximum of about 17 thousand maunds or 6 hundred tons in 1939-40, and at minimum of about 2 hundred tons in 1941-42, averaged about 11,000 maunds or 4 hundred tons, which account for 5 per cent. of the total production of oil estimated at about 8,000 tons.

The exports were completely prohibited during the three years with effect from October 1942 up to this date except in July 1944 when a return of 1,224 maunds or 45 tons was recorded by the Customs Department.

Again from the same table, it may be observed that the exports were heaviest in the quarter from March to May which alone represented more than 54 per cent. of the total annual exports with the peak returns in May representing about 27 per cent.; while there are fluctuating in the rest of 9 months from a minimum of 2.4 per cent. in the month of August to a maximum of 7 per cent. in the month of February.

Trade enquiries revealed that the Sesamum oil exported was not free from the mixture of Groundnut oil in different proportions varying up to one-third of the mixture. Warangal which figured once as the largest exporting centre of Sesamum oil has lost its fair name due to overindulgence in adulteration.

The exports of Sesamum oil are mainly carried to Krishna and Guntur districts of Madras Province and also a little to Bombay Province.

(10) Net available Supply.

Based on Table No. 17 under Section A (6) of this Chapter, giving estimates of production of Sesamum Oil in different years from 1940-41 to 1944-45, and on table No. 18 under Section A (8) of this Chapter showing the Customs returns for exports of oil during the same period, the net available supply of oil during the quinquennium ending 1944-45 is summarised in the table below:—

[Statement.

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TABLE No. 19.

Net available Supply of Sesamum Oil (in Tons).

Particulars	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average
Production	6,584	5,056	7,840	14,284	5,556	7,864
Imports ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total supply	6,584	5,056	7,840	14,284	5,556	7,864
Exports ..	308	206	290	..	45	170
Net available supply	6,276	4,850	7,550	14,284	5,511	7,694

It will be observed from the above table that the net available supply of oil during the period of five years ending 1944-45, which averaged about 7,700 tons, was at a minimum of 4,850 tons in 1941-42, and at a maximum of 14,284 tons in 1943-44. The reasons for abnormally large supply of oil in 1943-44 are mainly attributed to the cessation of exports of seed from the Dominions, with the result, that the surplus stock of seed was utilised for crushing. Added to this, the government also imposed ban on the exports of oil during last year.

(11) Utilization.

(a) *Edible Purposes.*

The oil, available for local consumption, is mainly used for culinary purposes, although a small proportion of the net available supply is also consumed for toilet and other purposes. It is difficult to give the estimate of the quantity or proportion of the supply of oil, regarding its utilization for various purposes in an area where different oils—Sesamum, Groundnut, Safflower and Niger—are used for human consumption by different families. But it has been seen that a family in any area using one type of oil for culinary purposes also uses the same type of oil for toilet and illuminating purposes. It is therefore estimated from general experience and

observations, that out of 7,700 tons, being net available supply, 7,000 tons may be considered as used for culinary purposes, which represents about 91 per cent. of the net available supply or 90 per cent. of the total production of oil.

(b) Toilet purposes.

Coconut oil has largely displaced Sesamum oil as hair oil in the villages and towns as well. But its use for toilet purposes in case of infants and for oil baths in case of adults too is still persisting. For practical purposes it is here assumed that 5 per cent. of the net available supply, i.e., 385 tons may be utilized for toilet purposes.

(c) Illumination.

The use of Sesamum oil for illumination is not in vogue in the Dominions, except in the temples, in the houses on the occasions of usual religious ceremonies and in villages at the time of religious and marriage processions. On the particular occasion, such as Diwali, Sesamum oil is used for illumination in such areas, where its cheaper substitute, Groundnut oil is scarce. Out of 7,700 tons, being net available supply, 7,000 tons and 385 tons having been deduced as the quantities used for culinary and toilet purposes respectively, the surplus of 315 tons may be reckoned as used for illumination.

(d) Other Purposes.

Sesamum oil is used in the manufacture of medicated hairoils. But the production of such hairoils comprises of only few maunds, the allotment of the oil for medicinal purposes may be considered as negligible.

(12) Seasonal variation in demand for various purposes.

The demand of Sesamum oil for export purposes has already been discussed, under Section A (9) of this Chapter. The local demand for oil largely depends upon the quantity of surplus left after the seed is exported. Still the demand is subject to seasonal variations, which may be observed from the following table giving railway

despatches of oil carried from Warangal to various local stations.

TABLE No. 20.

Monthly despatches (within the Dominion) of Sesamum Oil from Warangal Railway Station (In Maunds).

Months	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	Percent.
April	512	56	306	291	26 2
May	108	55	220	128	11.5
June	2	50	71	41	3.7
July		84	114	66	5 8
August	2	74	53	43	3.9
September		48	7	18	1.6
October		78	11	30	2.7
November		186	83	90	8.1
December		97	154	84	7.5
January	23	81	123	76	6.8
February	27	161	180	122	11.0
March	92	114	159	121	10.9
Total	766	1,084	1,481	1,110	100

It may be observed from the above table that the oil is largely demanded in the period from February to May which alone represents no less than 60 per cent. of the annual total. The full swing in demand during this period with peak month in April is probably due to various religious functions, marriages, etc., and also due to mango pickle preparations, the period of which extends from March to May. From June to October, the demand for oil is slackened until next season. Following new arrivals of seed into the market, the demand for oil is also widened in the period from November to January.

(13) Trend of Consumption.

The consumption or the net available supply of Sesamum oil during the period of 5 years ending 1944-45, has already been stated in Table No. 19 under the Section A (10) of this Chapter.

(14) Prices of Sesamum Oil.

(a) *Comparison of Sesamum Oil Prices with those of other vegetable oils.*

Sesamum Oil being used mainly for culinary purposes, the prices are largely influenced by the values of other edible oils. In Hyderabad City, which consumes for edible purposes three different oils—Sesamum, Safflower and Groundnut, the first named oil is generally the dearest, as will be observed from the Chart No. 7 based on appendices Nos. 10 and 11. This Chart exhibiting the monthly movement of the wholesale prices for the period from 1939 onwards indicates that the prices of Sesamum oil were higher than those of Groundnut oil throughout the period, and they were also higher than those of Safflower oil except for the period from the end of 1941 up to the beginning of 1944. The range of the margins between the prices of these three oils in different years may be seen from the following table:—

[*Statement.*

CHART No. 7

Monthly average wholesale prices (in B.G. per Maund)
of Sesamum oil as compared with Safflower oil
and Groundnut oil at Hyderabad City
(Based on Appendices No. 10 & 11)
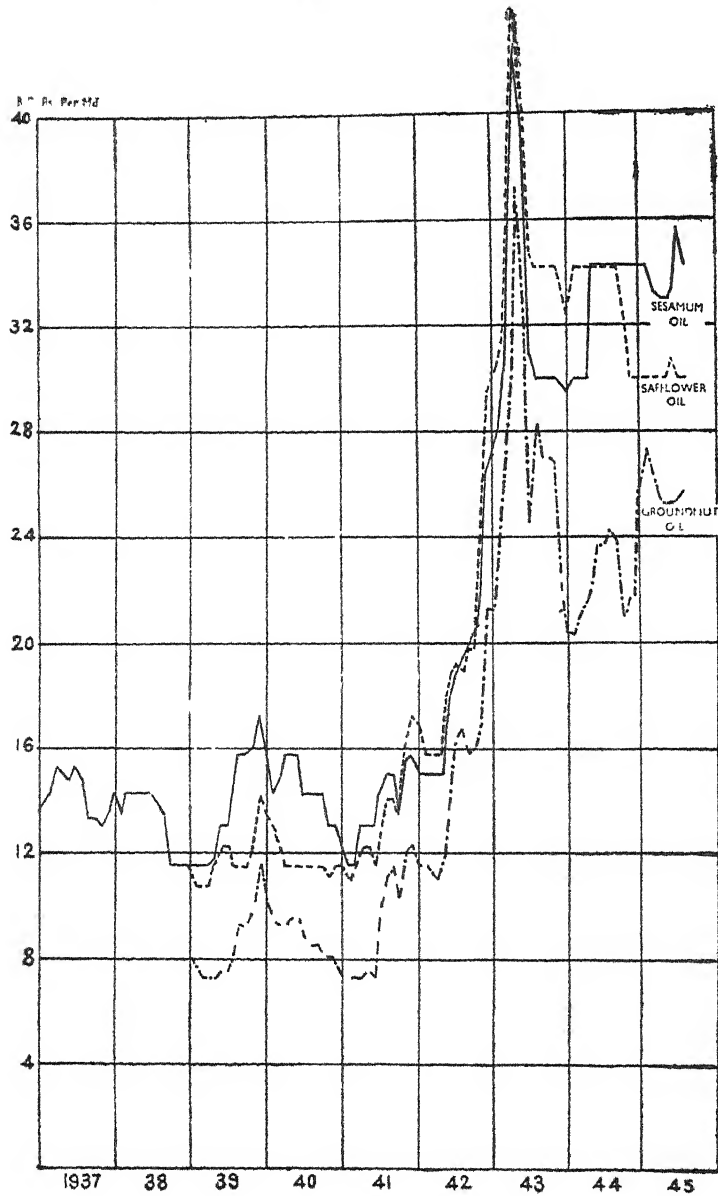
TABLE No. 21.

Annual Average Wholesale Prices (in B.G. per maund) of Edible Oils at Hyderabad City.

| Years | Sesamum oil | Groundnut oil | Safflower oil | DISCOUNT FROM SESAMUM OIL FOR | | | |
| | | | | GROUNDNUT OIL | | SAFFLOWER OIL | |
				Actual	Per cent.	Actual	Per cent.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.		Rs. a. p.	
1937	14 3 0	11 4 0	..	2 15 0	20.7	..	..
1938	13 7 0	8 9 0	..	4 14 0	36 3	..	..
1939	13 8 0	8 5 0	11 11 0	5 3 0	38 4	1 13 0	13.4
1940	14 9 0	8 14 0	11 12 0	5 11 0	39 1	2 13 0	19.3
1941	13 9 0	9 3 0	13 1 0	4 6 0	32 2	0 8 0	3 7
1942	18 3 0	14 8 0	19 3 0	3 11 0	20 3	—1 0 0	5.5
1943	31 14 0	27 2 0	34 12 0	4 12 0	14 9	—2 14 0	— 9 0
1944	32 13 0	22 2 0	33 4 0	10 11 0	32 6	—0 7 0	— 1 3
1945	36 0 0	22 12 0	31 0 0	13 4 0	36 8	5 0 0	13.9
1946	51 3 0	37 12 0	46 0 0	13 7 0	20 2	5 3 0	10.1

It will be observed from the above table that the discount fetched for Groundnut oil in relation to Sesamum oil was highest in 1940 and it accounted for 39.1 per cent. while the same was lowest in 1943, and accounted for only 14.9 per cent. Similarly Safflower Oil was sold cheaper than Sesamum Oil during the period from 1939 to 1941, and the former oil fetched a discount as compared with the latter, ranging from 3.7 per cent. in 1941 to 19.3 per cent. in 1940. But in the subsequent three years ending 1944, Safflower oil was sold dearer than Sesamum oil, and the former obtained a premium over the latter ranging between 1.3 per cent. in 1944 and 9 per cent. in 1943.

(b) Prices of Sesamum Oil in important markets.

The monthly average wholesale prices of Sesamum oil at three important markets of Hyderabad City, Warangal and Adilabad, tabulated in appendices Nos. 11

to 13 are illustrated in Chart No. 7 and 8. It will be observed from the charts that the prices at Hyderabad City and Warangal show a similar trend although they take sometimes different courses in consequence of local conditions. The prices at Hyderabad were as may be seen, generally higher than those at other two markets. The prices at Adilabad moved in their own course without having any relationship with those at other two markets. Taking into consideration the prices at Hyderabad and Warangal, their movement may be generalized that the prices declined slowly during the first two years from 1937 to 1938, but improved gradually in 1939, again declined up to the first quarter of 1941, and during the subsequent months, they rose up appreciably up to May 1943, in which month the prices recorded may be seen to be three times those in the month of January 1937, while in the remaining period they were fluctuating with wide ranges of different tendencies depending upon the local conditions. For further clarification, the trends of the prices at these three markets may be observed from the following tables:—

TABLE No. 22

Annual Average Wholesale Prices (B.G. per maund) of Sesamum Oil.

Years	Hyder-abad			Warangal			Adilabad			INDEX BASED ON 1937 AS 100		
										Hyder-abad	Waran-gal	Adilabad
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
1937	14	13	0	11	7	0	11	13	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1938	13	7	0	8	13	0	8	12	0	90 7	77.0	74.1
1939	13	8	0	9	6	0	9	0	0	91 1	82.0	75.7
1940	14	9	0	11	4	0	12	5	0	98 3	98 4	104.2
1941	13	9	0	10	4	0	11	8	0	91 6	89.6	97.4
1942	18	3	0	15	8	0	16	10	0	122.8	135.5	140.7
1943	31	14	0	30	6	0	30	6	0	215.2	265.6	257.1
1944	32	13	0	28	11	0	30	5	0	221.5	250.8	256.6
1945	36	0	0	35	2	0	35	5	0	243.0	307 1	298.9
1946	51	3	0	48	13	0	43	13	0	345.6	426.8	370.9

CHART No. 8

Monthly average wholesale prices (in B.G. per Maund) of Sesamum oil at important crushing centres (Based on Appendices No. 12 & 13)

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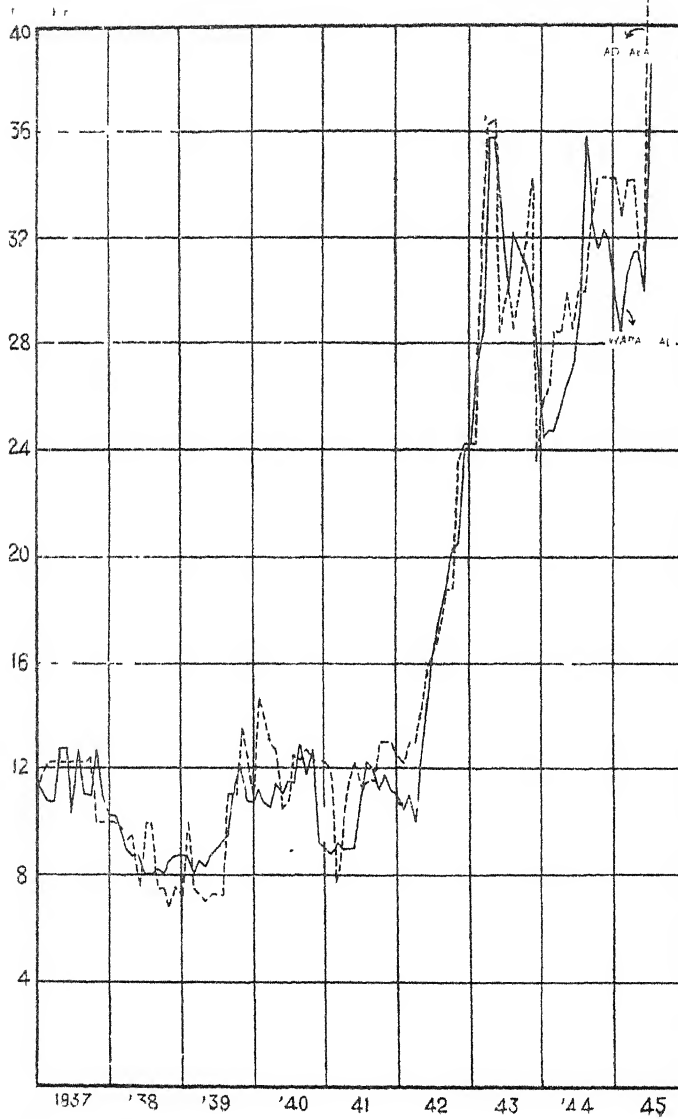
CHART No. 9

Percentage deviations of seasonal monthly average prices from annual mean (average of 8 years ending 1944) (Based on Appendices No. 11 & 12)
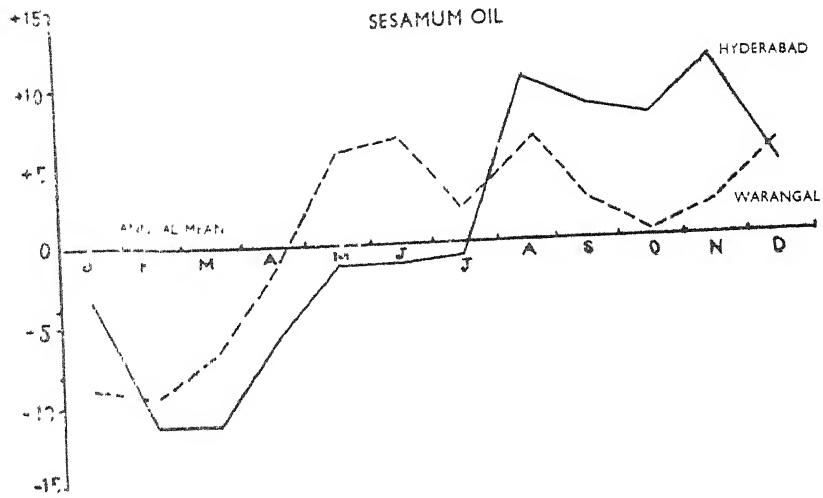
It will be seen from the above table that the annual average wholesale prices of Sesamum Oil were lowest in 1938, but their deviations from the prices in the previous year varied in different markets, ranging from 74.1 per cent. to 90.7 per cent. in respect of Adilabad and Hyderabad respectively. The annual prices at both the markets of Hyderabad and Warangal were during four years ending 1941, below the level of their respective prices in 1937, but they improved from 1942; and gained exuberant recovery only in 1943 and 1944. On the other hand the prices at Adilabad during the period of two years ending 1939, declined far below those in 1937, but improved shortly from 1940, and continued their recovery up to this date.

(c) *Price difference due to quality.*

Sesamum Oil deteriorates in quality when it is the product of damaged or old seed, or the oil is stored for longer period or the containers of the oil which are generally the empty kerosene oil tins are old and rusty. All these factors have a bearing on the taste and colour of the oil, the variations of which fetch different prices. It may be noted that such differences in prices generally exist unless the oil is the genuine product and unadulterated with Groundnut oil. It has been seen that the difference ranged up to B.G. annas 12 on the basic price of B.G. Rs 10 per maund at Warangal and B.G. Re. 1-8-0 on the basic price of about B.G. Rs. 12-14-0 per maund at Adilabad. The differences may be wider according to the proportion of adulterated oil.

(d) *Seasonal variations in Prices.*

The seasonal fluctuations in the prices of Sesamum oil, as may be seen from Chart No. 9, are wider than those in the case of Sesamum seed. Of the two markets, Hyderabad and Warangal, which may be taken as representatives of west and east Telingana Division, the maximum range of variation amounting to 24.2 per cent. between January and November is seen at Warangal. The prices at this market are lower than the annual mean during the months from January to July with the lowest level reached in the month of January; while the prices are higher than the annual mean in the subsequent five months with the highest level reached in the month of November.

At Hyderabad, the maximum range of variations amounting to 15.1 per cent. is seen to be between February and June. The prices at this market are lower than the annual mean during only four months from January to April and higher in the remaining eight months.

(15) Intra and inter-provincial demand—Periodicity and Trend.

This has already been stated in Section A (9) and A (12) of this Chapter in detail.

B. SESAMUM CAKE.

(1) Production.

It has been stated in the preceding section A (6), that the quantities of Sesamumseed estimated to have been crushed in the country ghanies of the Dominions, on an average during the quinquennium ending 1944-45, were 20,000 tons. The production of oil on the basis of average yield of 40 per cent. during this period amounted to 8,000 tons. The balance of 12,000 tons may therefore be reckoned as production of cake. As mentioned before, during the operation of crushing seed, a small quantity of Tarwar stem or Tamarind stem is mixed with the seed in proportion of about 2 seers to a maund of seed; so that an additional quantity of 600 tons of stem is also crushed with 20,000 tons of seed, and without any loss to itself as a result of crushing admixed with the cake. Thus the total quantity of net cake may be taken as amounting to 12,600 tons.

(2) Imports.

The Dominion being a self-sufficient area in respect of the production of Sesamum cake, does not import the same from elsewhere.

(3) Exports.

The Customs Department does not record separately the export returns for Sesamum cake but enters them under the heading of miscellaneous oilcakes including Groundnut cake, Safflower cake, Niger cake, mixed cake,

CHART No. 10

Monthly average wholesale prices (in B.G. per Maund) of Sesamum Cake as compared with Safflower (Karad) cake & Groundnut cake at Hyderabad City
(Based on Appendices No. 14 & 15)

B G Rs Per Md
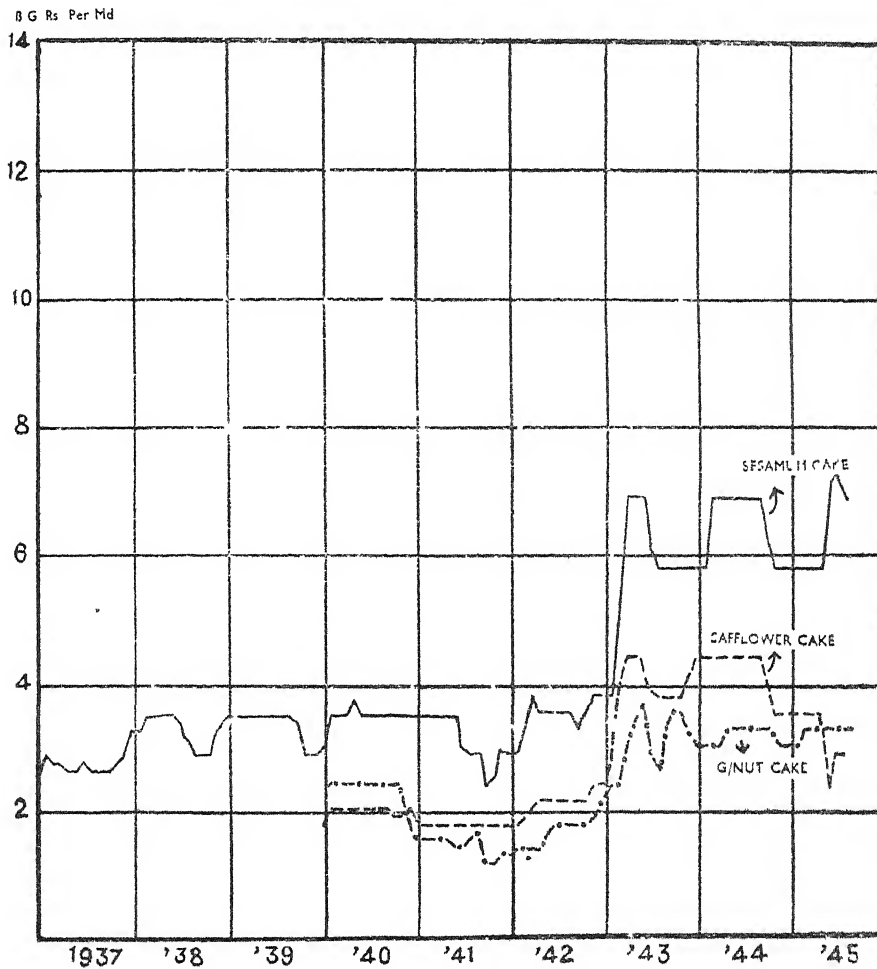
etc. It is difficult to ascertain the quantity or proportion of Sesamum cake from the total returns for exports of miscellaneous oilcakes in view of the fact that the latter comprise mostly Groundnut cake, while other miscellaneous cakes are largely consumed within the Dominions for cattle feeding. However, trade enquiries reveal that about 100 tons may be reckoned as the quantity of Sesamum cake exported annually outside the Dominions mostly to the Madras Province.

(1) Net available supply.

The imports being nil, and exports being negligible, the net available supply of Sesamum cake may be reckoned as the same quantity of production, *i.e.*, 12,600 tons in an average year during the quinquennium ending 1944-45.

(5) Other purposes.

The total quantity of Sesamum cake produced in the Dominions is utilized solely for the purposes of cattle feeding only, its utilization for manurial and other purposes not being vogue in the face of availability of cheaper oil cakes such as Groundnut cake and Castor cake.

(6) Prices of Sesamum Cake.

(*a*) *Comparison of the prices of Sesamum cake with those of other oil cakes.*

Sesamum cake being used in the Dominions mainly for cattle feeding, the prices are largely influenced by the values of other oil cakes such as Groundnut cake and Safflower cake, utilized for the similar purposes. In Hyderabad City which consumes three different kinds of oil cakes—Sesamum, Groundnut, and Safflower, the first named oil cake is the dearest as will be observed from the Chart No. 10 illustrating the monthly average wholesale prices based on appendices No. 14 and No. 15. The course of the movements of the prices of these three oil cakes are similar from the beginning except for a brief period from May 1945 onwards when the prices of Sesamum cake and Safflower cake have been showing dissimilar tendencies, while those of Groundnut cake have been steady

during the period in question. The margins in the annual prices during different years may be seen in the following table:—

TABLE No. 23.

Annual Average Wholesale Prices (in B.G. per Md. of 40 Srs.) of Oil cakes at Hyderabad City.

Years	Sesamum cake	Groundnut cake	Safflower cake	DISCOUNT FROM SESAMUM CAKE			
				FOR GROUNDNUT CAKE		FOR SAFFLOWL CAKE	
				Actual	Per cent.	Actual	Per ce
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs a p	
1940 ..	3 7 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 3 0	34 5	1 8 0	43
1941 ..	3 1 0	1 6 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	55 1	1 6 0	44
1942 ..	3 6 0	1 9 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	53 7	1 6 0	40
1943 ..	5 10 0	2 15 0	3 11 0	2 11 0	47.8	1 15 0	31
1944 ..	6 7 0	3 2 0	4 2 0	3 5 0	51 5	2 5 0	35
1945 ..	6 7 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	52.4	3 3 0	49
1946 ..	7 15 0	3 1 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	61.4	3 6 0	42

It will be observed from the above table that the prices of Groundnut cake and Safflower cake were always lower with margins varying differently from year to year. In the case of Groundnut cake the margin was the narrowest in the year 1940, and the widest in the next year 1941, accounting for 34.5 per cent. and 55.1 per cent. respectively. On the other hand Safflower cake was sold with the lowest discount in the year 1943, and with the highest discount in 1941, accounting for 34.4 and 44.9 per cent. lower than the Sesamum cake respectively.

(b) *Prices of Sesamum cake in important Markets.*

The monthly prices of Sesamum cake follow in conformity with those of seed and oil, as will be observed from Charts No. 10 and 11, based on appendices Nos. 14 to 16, showing the monthly average wholesale prices of Sesamum cake at two representative markets of Hyderabad City and Warangal. The trend of prices at both the

markets is that of rise and fall from year to year with slow progressive tendency up to the end of 1942, and with wide ranges of fluctuations in the subsequent period. The deviation of prices at Warangal during the last 8 years ranged from B.G. Re. 1-11-0 in July 1937 to B.G. Rs. 10 in December 1940, the latter accounting for about 6 times the former. The trend of the annual prices of cake at the two markets may be seen from the following table.

CHART No. 11

Monthly average wholesale prices (in B.G. per Maund) of Sesamum cake at Warangal
(Based on Appendix No. 16)
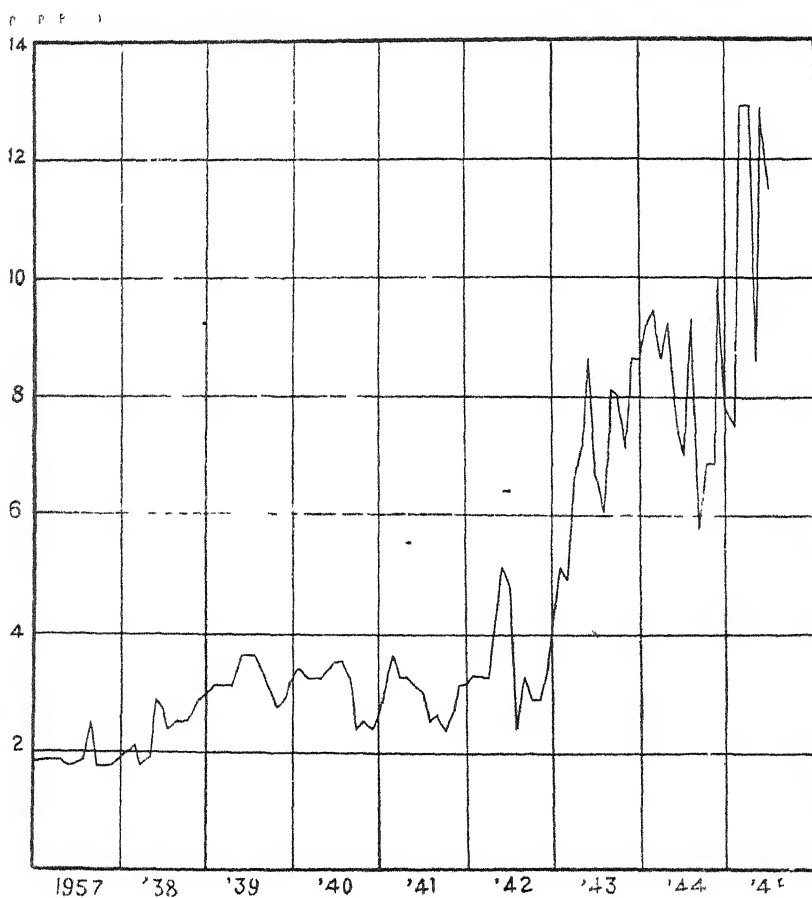
TABLE No. 24.

Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Sesamum Cake
(in B.G. per Md. of 40 Srs.)

Years	Hyderabad			Warangal			INDEX BASED ON 1937 AS 100	
							Hyderbad	Warangal
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
1937	2	11	0	1	13	0	100	100
1938	3	3	0	2	5	0	119	127
1939	3	5	0	3	3	0	123	176
1940	3	7	0	3	1	0	128	169
1941	3	1	0	2	14	0	114	159
1942	3	6	0	3	6	0	126	186
1943	5	10	0	6	12	0	209	373
1944	6	7	0	8	3	0	240	452
1945	6	7	0	9	12	0	240	538
1946	7	15	0	12	1	0	295	665

It will be observed from the above table that the prices at both the markets have been soaring up continuously for the last 9 years with a slight break in 1941, in striking contrast to the dissimilar trend of the prices of seed and oil, as given in Tables No. 13 and No. 22.

(c) *Price difference due to quality.*

Although the oils obtained from crushing different varieties of seed do not differ in the least in respect of quality, yet in the case of cake, it is colour, variety and age of the product largely influencing the prices. The cattle in the Dominions are largely fed on the cake produced from crushing of average white or Pulugalu variety

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seed. The products of black and red seed are less attractive to the cattle owing to the presence of colour in the cake, and with the result that they are sold cheaper than the product of average white variety seed. In Warangal market, which is the crushing centre of only Pulugalu variety seed, the prices of cake differ at times by only B.G. anna one per maund of 40 seers. On the other hand, in Adilabad market, which is producing and crushing centre of different varieties of seed, the differences in the prices of cakes, ranged from a minimum of B.G. annas 3 to a maximum of B.G. Re. 1 during the period of 1938-1941, on the basic price varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per maund respectively, the premium being fetched for the product of average white variety.

Chapter IV

MARKETING

A. SESAMUM SEED.

(1) Agencies engaged in Assembling.

As stated in Chapter II, under Section A (5) allowing for seed retained by the producers for edible and oil purposes amounting to 14,500 tons and some other additional quantities required by Telis for crushing and by village merchants for subsequent sale in their villages for edible purpose amounting to 4,000 and 1,700 tons respectively, the marketable surplus out of the total production of 40,000 tons, works out to about 20,000 tons or 50 per cent. of the total production. These quantities are disposed of by the producers either by themselves taking them to the nearest assembling markets for sale, or selling them to village merchants or to the wholesale merchants or their agents who make purchases of the seed in the producers' villages and later dispose it of at the assembling markets. Thus the agencies engaged in the assembling of the produce at a Central market may be classified under main heads, i.e., producers and intermediaries, the latter constituting mostly of the village merchants who act in dual role as money-lenders to the cultivators in times of latter's

need, and buyers of the produce immediately after it is harvested.

The proportion of the marketable surplus brought to the assembling markets by producers and village merchants varies from place to place. The estimated share of these two agencies concerned in the assembling of Sesamum seed at some of the representative markets are given below:—

TABLE No. 25.

Approximate share of different Agencies in assembling of Sesamum Seed.

| Market | District | Percentage shared by | | Quantity of seed assembled (in Mds.) | Quantity shared by (in Mds) | |
		Producers	Inter-mediaries		Producers	Inter-mediaries
Warangal	Warangal	75	25	80,000	60,000	20,000
Yellandu	do	5	95	24,000	1,200	22,800
Peddapally	Karimnagar	45	55	20,000	9,000	11,000
Karimnagar	do	25	75	20,000	5,000	15,000
Jagtial	do	80	20	20,000	16,000	4,000
Adilabad	Adilabad	50	50	10,000	5,000	5,000
Mancherial	do	50	50	25,000	12,500	12,500
Nizamabad	Nizamabad	75	25	30,000	22,500	7,500
Vicarabad	Atrafbalda	75	25	20,000	15,000	5,000
Badepally	Mahbubnagar	75	25	7,000	5,250	1,750
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	95	5	25,000	23,750	1,250
Raichur	Raichur	40	60	40,000	16,000	24,000
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	80	20	12,000	9,600	2,400
Latur	Osmanabad	20	80	12,000	2,400	9,600
Bidar	Bidar	80	20	7,000	5,600	1,400
Total quantity assembled at markets	..	..	..	352,000	208,800	113,200
Percentage proportion of quantity shared by	..	..	..	100	59	41

It may be observed from the above table that the quantities of seed assembled at the above representative markets amounting to 352 thousand maunds or 13,000 tons, represent no less than two-thirds of the total marketable surplus. The shares by different assembling agencies such as by producers and village merchants are worked out as

per the above table at about 60 and 40 per cent. respectively which may be taken as the average figures for the Dominions. The producers constituting of the class of petty cultivators, big cultivators, and Deshmukhs or big land-holders, play an important part in assembling of this produce, but their financial obligation often leaves them little choice but to dispose of their produce to their creditors. Again long distances between the producers' villages and the assembling markets, lack of road facilities, engagements of the producers for the next winter crops often deprive the producers of the chances for disposing directly by themselves at the markets.

The proportions of the seed brought for sale to the markets as shared by the different agencies are not uniform throughout the year. It has been seen in most of the markets, the producers' share of assembling of this produce is relatively greater in the beginning of the season and it gradually decreases as the season advances.

(2) Important Assembling and Distribution markets.

A list of important assembling and distribution markets together with estimates of quantities of Sesamum seed handled annually in each is given in the preceding subsection. Warangal as may be seen, tops the list of the markets in respect of the quantity assembled annually. This market situated as it is in a Central place where the railway lines and road line converge enjoys all the facilities for transportation and despatches of the produce to various key markets. As a result, the area of its influence far extends to the adjoining districts of Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad. The huge arrivals of Sesamum seed at this market are due to the produce grown in Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. Next in importance is Raichur, which being Central rail and road station, attracts large produce grown in its own surrounding taluqas. Among the rest of the markets, Nizamabad owes its position similar to Warangal in so far as the former attracts the arrivals of this seed from the villages situated in Karimnagar and Adilabad districts.

In the list given above, all of the markets, except Yellandu (known also as Singareni Collieries by its railway station), Mancherial and Vicarabad, are regulated under

the Agricultural Markets Act of 1930, and all of them except Karimnagar, Jagtial and Adilabad are situated on railway lines.

The system of sale is different from place to place being largely influenced by the local conditions. But for practical purposes this may be classified under two main systems,—Private contract system and auction system. In the former system the merchants or their agents go round about the producers' holdings and offer prices in the latter's villages or the producers themselves bring their produce to the merchants and adatyas residing in the central markets. These merchants and adatyas generally advance loans to the cultivators on the understanding that the latter will be obliged to sell their produce after it is harvested to the former at the arbitrary rates which are seldom on parity with the ruling rates of the market. The other system effecting sales of the produce by auction is very common and prevailing in the large assembling markets. According to this system the adatyas or their agents auction the produce brought by their clients at a particular place and at a particular time when prospective buyers assemble together and offer their prices. The produce is thus sold to the highest bidder. Before they offer the prices, the intending buyers make a rough and ready examination of the produce as to their quality characteristics. The produce may be heaped in individual lots according to the sellers at the auction place, or their samples may be exhibited on a certain place while the produce itself under sale is loaded in the carts parked outside the auction place. Warangal, Peddapalli, Karimnagar, Jagtial are typical markets where auctions are held on the basis of samples; while in most of the other markets, bidding takes place on the individual lots of the produce heaped or bagged in front of the adatyas' shops. The latter method of sale no doubt scientific in so far as the total quantity of the produce is subject to examination to the satisfaction of the buyers, involves a spacious yard for parking carts at some place and heaping the individual lots of the produce either in front of the carts or certain other place. Besides, it requires concentration of shops and godowns of the adatyas and wholesale merchants just within the possible proximity of or around the market yard. The only advantage that the auction system on samples derives is the short time involved for disposal of sales

and the non-requirement of a spacious yard and concentrated business houses connected therewith. On the other hand the sales on samples lead to large number of disputes between the seller and the buyer at the time of delivery regarding the quality differences between the samples exhibited and the lots of the produce to be disposed of. As a result, on the insistence of the buyer demanding reduction in 'the price or allowance in the quantity, the seller cannot but has to yield to the situation and accept the reduction in the sale proceeds.

In the Regulated Markets, the system of sale of the produce brought by the cultivators and other village agencies by private negotiation is prohibited and that by auction of individual lots or of samples is the only recognised system. In the method of auction sale of individual lots, the buyers are not allowed to raise disputes regarding quality differences while in that of auction sale of samples, the buyer's demand for reduction of prices, should a difference arise between the qualities of the samples shown and of the produce to be disposed of, is subject to the sanction of the local market committee or their agencies appointed on this behalf. The settlement of dispute, even if it entails a reduction of the prices, is based on justice and fairplay.

(3) Merchandising practices and charges levied.

(a) *Procedure for sale.*

Carts loaded with Sesamum seed as well as other commodities reach the assembling markets the previous evening or in the morning and are parked in the market yard or in front of the adatyas' shops, and in enclosures belonging to private individuals called 'Doddies.' The adatyas or their agents make rounds about these market yards and the enclosures every evening and morning to find out if any of their usual clients have brought produce to the market for sale. The adatyas, in order to secure their clients provide all the facilities.

Sesamum seed is generally brought to the market loose carted or bagged, the former practice being adopted mostly in the Telingana division, while the latter in the Marathwada. In markets, where there is a provision for

a spacious yard surrounded by shops and godowns, the produce to be sold is allowed to remain in the carts loose well exposed to the prospective buyers, or heaped or stacked in bags in front of the adatyas' shops. Latur and Gulbarga are typical markets, where Sesamum seed to be sold, is stacked in bags in front of the adatyas' shops. In Raichur the seed is heaped in different lots in front of the adatyas' shops. In Badepally, Khammam and Adilabad the produce is allowed to remain in the carts. On the other hand in Warangal, Peddapalli, Karimnagar, Jagtial and Jammikunta, the samples are brought for sale while the produce to be disposed of is retained in the carts which are parked outside the business field. Peddapally has recently abolished the system of sale of Sesamum seeds on samples and has adopted the sale of individual lots being allowed to remain in the carts.

Bidding takes place in different markets at different times usually from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (Standard time) and is closed by about 2 p.m. the latter part of the day being devoted to weighment and settlement of accounts. The produce is first examined by buyers, taking a few handfuls of the seed from each bag, heap cart or any other lot including the samples displayed for sale. The buyers present at the gathering, put the seed to test, by making first a rough and ready visual examination as to the size, age, maturity, shining, shrivelled or damaged seed content, dirt and dust content, weevil infested seed content and then by feeling its weight for oil content. After judging the seed in its various physical aspects, the buyers offer prices in any system of sale as already discussed previously.

(b) Weighment, Delivery and Payment.

After the price is settled, the produce is weighed at the adatya's shop or at buyer's godown or compound. It has been seen that wherever there are regular constructed shops and godowns concentrated at one place or surrounding a market yard, the weighment usually takes place at the adatya's shop; on the other hand if the business is scattered extending a considerable area of a market town, the weighment is mostly done at the buyer's godown or a compound thereof. The seller or the owner of the pro-

duce is usually present at the time of weighment when the produce is disposed of on the same day as it is brought to the market for sale. But when the produce is left with the adatya for subsequent sale, the weighment is attended by the adatya or his agent.

Weighing or measuring, the latter being abolished now owing to the government order, is done by adatya's employees or weighment who are licensed in the markets managed and controlled by the local market committees working under Agricultural Markets Act. Weighing starts in the afternoon and continues up to 5 p.m. and in the season, when the arrivals are heavy up to 8 or 9 p.m.

Before the weighment, the seed is filled in the buyer's bags the capacity of which varies in different markets from 80 to 90 seers, generally the standard capacity being 80 seers. A small residue, the quantity of which is too small for the unit of weight, called 'Chungdi' or which may contain proportionately large quantity of dirt, refraction and impurities is either given away free to the buyer or sold to the buyer at reduced arbitrary price, depending upon the local customs. But in the regulated markets, the buyers are left with no option but to accept the 'Chungdi' without demanding allowance or reducing the price.

During the course of weighment, produce is taken out to meet such market charges as are payable in kind. Such payability in kind includes hammalage, local charity, 'Muthis' or gratification to merchants' munims, gumashtas and other employees. All such charges in kind are completely abolished in the regulated markets and replaced by those in cash fixed by the market committees. In a few markets, for example, in Latur and Raichur, Sesamum seed before weighment, undergoes a process of sieving through an instrument called 'Chalni' consisting of wire meshes. By this method, dirt and impurities are separated from Sesamum seed, while in Gulbarga and a few other markets, deduction at the rate of one seer per bag of 80 seers is made for dirt and impurities.

The seller is paid by the adatya on the same day after deducting the market charges and old dues, although the latter does not receive the money from the buyer till after

some days extending up to two weeks according to the customs of the markets. In regulated markets, the adatyas are prohibited to deduct from the sale proceeds due to the seller, any payment of old dues except the market charges. According to the law in force, the adatyas are required to issue sale slips known as 'Tak Pattis'—one copy to the seller and the other to the local market committee for information and checking—in which the entries with details regarding, name and address of the seller, commodity and quantity, rate settled, and total sale proceeds with deductions relating to the market charges, are made with signature or thumb-impression of the seller acknowledging the receipt of the amount paid to him.

(c) *Market Charges.*

When Sesamum seed is taken to an assembling market for sale, a number of charges payable in cash or kind or both, are to be met out by the seller. The payment of some of the charges is made by the seller before the sale of his produce. These include toll tax payable to local boards for entering the municipal limits of the market town and market fees payable to local municipal committees or market committees for entering the market area. The other charges payable by the seller after the sale of his produce are deducted by his adatya. Such deductions payable in cash or kind or both are made from the weight of the produce and from sale proceeds, after which the balance of sale proceeds is paid to the seller. These charges include adat or commission payable to the adatya for arranging sale of the produce, handling charges, payable to weighmen for scale reading and recording, to hamals for unloading and loading, to other women functionaries, if any, for cleaning, sieving and filling the produce into the bags and to local charities if any. Besides these above-mentioned charges, there are considerable allowances made for quality on account of dirt and dust content or for the presence of mixed seed or damaged seed. The number of market functionaries and the charges payable to them, vary from place to place according to local custom. With all these variations, these charges may be classified under the following main heads:—(1) Toll tax, (2) Market fees, (3) Adat Commission, (4) Handling expenses, (5) Charity, and (6) Quality allowance.

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Apart from the charges payable by the seller, there are certain charges among the above, which are shared or paid by the buyer in some of the markets.

The bases on which the charges are levied by local institutions and market functionaries vary in different markets and for different items. Generally the toll tax and market fees are levied for a cart, the weight of the capacity for Sesamum seed varying in different places from 6 maunds to 18 maunds. Adat Commission is usually worked out as a percentage of the value of the produce sold. The handling charges when paid in cash or kind are made on the basis of a bag weighing 80 to 90 seers of the seed, a palla of 120 seers, a cart, or 100 bags, etc. The variations in the basis and the rates of the charities are similar to those of handling. Quality allowances are generally made from a bag.

The charges in any market, worked out in some respects on the basis of value of the goods, which is variable factor in relation to the standard weight, and in other respects on the basis of weight which is a constant factor irrespective of the value of goods, cannot be compounded for working out aggregate charges for single unit of weight or for a percentage of the value. In the following table showing comparison of charges in different markets both the units of weight and value are separately shown as basis on which the respective charges are levied.

[*Statement.*

TABLE No. 26.

Market Charges in Representative Assembling Markets
(in B.G. Currency).

Among the units of weight given below:—Palla=120 srs., Md.=40 Srs., Bag=80 Srs.

MARKETS	WARANGAL		RAICHUR		GULBARGA		NIZAMABAD		PEDDAPALLI		ADILABAD	
CART-LOAD	15 Mds.		16 Mds.		12 Mds.		10 Mds.		10 Mds.		6 Mds.	
Particulars	Rate	Per	Rate	Per	Rate	Per	Rate	Per	Rate	Per	Rate	Per
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
A. Payable by seller.												
1. Toll tax	0 2 7	Cart	0 3 5	Cart	0 3 5	Cart	0 1 9	Cart	0 1 9	Cart	0 1 9	Cart
2. Market fees	0 1 9	do	0 0 10	do	0 2 0	Rs. 100	0 1 9	do	1 1 0	Rs. 100	0 3 0	Rs. 100
3. Adat	1 0 0	Rs. 100	1 0 0	Rs. 100	2 0 0	do	1 8 0	Rs. 100	0 0 10	Bag	1 4 0	do
4. Handling	0 1 1	Palla	0 0 10	Bag	0 3 5	Cart	0 0 10	Bag				
5. Charity			0 0 5	Rs. 100	0 3 0	Rs. 100	0 0 2	do				
6. Allowance					1 4 0	do						
Calculated total per Md.	0 0 8		0 0 8		0 0 7		0 0 10		0 0 7		0 0 5	
Plus calculated total per Rs. 100	1 0 0		1 0 5		3 9 0		1 8 0		1 4 0		1 7 0	
B. Payable by buyer.												
1. Adat			0 12 0	Rs. 100			0 0 8	Bag	0 0 10	Bag	0 1 2	Bag
2. Handling			0 0 5	Bag								
3. Charity			0 0 5	Rs. 100							0 0 10	Bag
4. Others including carting, etc.			0 1 9	Bag								
Calcuated total per Md.			0 1 1				0 0 4		0 0 5		0 1 0	
Plus calculated total per Rs.			0 12 .5									
Grand total calculated per Md.	0 0 8		0 1 9		0 0 7		0 1 2		0 1 0		0 1 4	
Plus grand total calculated per Rs. 100	1 0 0		1 12 10		3 9 0		1 8 0		1 4 0		1 7 0	

It will be seen from the above table that the governing factor among the market charges is the adat commission which varies in different markets. The adat is the highest at 2 per cent. of the value of the seed in Gulbarga and is the lowest at one per cent. in Warangal. Besides the highest commission levied in Gulbarga, there is an allowance at the rate of one seer per bag of 80 seers deducted from the weight of the produce. This allowance, if expressed in terms of value works out at Rs. 1-4-0 per cent. *ad valorem.*

The charges, as mentioned in the above table relate to the regulated markets, and are fixed and controlled by the Market committees. In striking contrast to these charges, those that are levied in unregulated markets, are comparatively high constituting mostly of adat commission. In Yellandu the adat commission is charged at Rs. 2-1-0 per cent. of the value of the produce, which is said to include one anna per cent. towards charity collected by the adatyas for expending later at their own discretion. Besides this, the seller is required to pay a toll tax of B.G. Re. 0-1-9 for a cart load of 18 maunds and handling charges of B.G. 10 pies for a palla of 120 seers amounting to B.G. 5 pies per maund. Similarly the adat commission and handling charges at Vicarabad, being an unregulated market, are 2 per cent. *ad valorem* and 2 seers per cart load of 12 maunds in kind respectively which aggregate Rs. 2-6-4 per cent. of the value of the produce. On the other hand, in Mancherial, another unregulated market, the only charge payable by the seller is the adat commission charged differently at Re. 1 and Re. 1-9-0, the former relating to usual clients who have previous dealings with the adatyas and the latter relating to the fresh and independent clients who demand the sale proceeds on the same day as the produce is sold. The handling and other incidental charges, due to the hammals and other minor market functionaries in this market are paid by the buyer himself which account for B.G. anna ½ per bag or B.G. 7 pies per maund.

(4) Agencies engaged in distribution—cost:

(a) *Methods of distribution.*

The distribution of Sesamum seeds, *i.e.*, the movement of the crop from the assembling market to the consumer

within and outside the Dominions takes place through wholesale merchants or Commission Agents who figure prominently at the assembling markets. Some of these are big concerns having branches in assembling and consuming markets and dealing in many other agricultural commodities. Some of the other merchants and Commission Agents in the assembling markets have business relations with Commission agents or better known as adatyas in the consuming markets and they keep each other informed of the rates, stocks, etc., of their respective markets by letters and telegrams. On the basis of this information, the purchases of the merchants in the assembling markets are guided by the advice received from the consuming markets.

Besides, the merchants also sell their produce to local retail distributors and oil crushing concerns. But the quantity of seed distributed to these local agencies represents not more than 20 per cent. of the marketable surplus, while the remaining 80 per cent. is disposed of in mass handling passing through various channels from producer, village merchant, petty dealers if any at the feeding markets, wholesale merchants and commission agents and finally reaching the consumer through his local agencies comprising of commission agents or adatyas, wholesale merchants, retail distributors and oil crushers, etc.

A popular method of distribution practised by the merchants is to send consignments on commission account to adatyas in consuming markets, who are authorised to sell the goods above a minimum price or according to instructions given from time to time. For such consignments, the owner has to bear all expenses incurred during different stages until it reaches the final buyer at the consuming market as also risks due to fluctuations in prices and allowances for quality.

Another popular method of distribution practised by Commission Agents is to send consignments to the wholesale merchants in the consuming markets who advise their agents in the assembling markets beforehand regarding the variety and quality specifying the amount of impurities, dirt, damaged seed, etc., allowed free together with scale allowance for impurities, etc., price and quantity

to be delivered. The Commission Agent receives a part payment of the value of goods soon after he hands over the railway receipt of the consignment to the buying agent at the consuming market, and the balance after the delivery of goods.

Due to uncertain fluctuations in the prices of Sesamum seed during the last three years, the former method of distribution has recently been largely given up, and latter method securing a guarantee of commission to the agent at the assembling market, adopted.

(b) Cost of distribution.

The distribution costs of Sesamum seed during different stages at which the produce changes hands from the time it is sold at the assembling market up to the time it reaches the consuming market within or outside the Dominions are made up by a large number of items such as firstly unloading, heaping, mixing, cleaning, filling, weighing, stitching at the consigner's godown, secondly loading into carts, carting to station and unloading at station yard, thirdly loading into railway wagons, fourthly railway freight, fifthly customs duty levied for export trade, sixthly transportation and incidental charges incurred in the consuming market. The individual items involved in wholesale distribution vary in different markets. For example, transport charges vary according to the distance involved, while handling and commission charges vary according to market customs and the number of times the goods change hands. The total distribution costs therefore vary according to the extent of the movement and the channels through which the produce passes.

When the sales are effected in the assembling centres to local retailers or Telis, the distribution costs comprise of only handling and cartage charges. In case the produce is despatched to a consuming market within the Dominions, the distribution costs, as stated in the above paragraph, do not involve the customs duty. Some typical instances regarding distribution costs involved for a consignment of 100 bags of 2 maunds each from representative assembling markets to Madras, a consuming market are illustrated in the following table.

TABLE No. 27.

Distribution cost from Assembling Markets to Madras (for 100 bags in B.G. Currency).

Particulars	Warangal			Raichur			Nizamabad			Vicarabad			Mancherial		
	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Handling at godown ..	5	5	9	5	5	9	6	13	9	·6	13	7	7	2	3
2. 1/3 cost of bags usable thrice ..	23	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0
3. Sutli (twine)	0	13	9	0	13	9	0	13	9	1	4	7	1	12	7
4. Carting to Railway Station .	10	11	5	16	1	2	8	0	7	6	0	0	14	4	7
5. Station hammalage ..	5	5	9	2	10	10	3	6	10	4	4	7	2	10	10
6. Hundekari	·5	5	9	26	12	7	0	13	9	5	2	3	3	9	2
7. Customs duty at Rs. 0-10-7 p.m.	132	5	9	132	5	9	132	5	9	132	5	9	132	5	9
8. Railway freight including sur-charges .. .	165	3	9	168	12	0	215	10	0	183	15	9	196	14	0
Total for 100 bags	348	3	11	375	13	10	391	0	5	362	14	6	381	11	2
Calculated per Md.	1	11	10	1	14	1	1	15	3	1	31	0	1	14	6
9. Commission on goods worth Rs. 100 .. .	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
10. Dharmada n Rs. 100 ..		..			..			..			..		0	1	0
11. Miscellaneous including postage, clerkage, etc.	0	2	0		..		0	2	0		..		0	1	0
Total other charges on goods worth Rs. 100	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0

It will be seen from the above table that the railway freight and the charges incidental to the movement of the crop from the consigner's godown to the railway station at the destination aggregate from a minimum of B.G. Rs. 1-11-10 per maund to a maximum of B.G. Rs. 1-15-3 per maund. The largest factor affecting the incidence of distribution costs, as may be seen above, is the railway freight which accounts for a minimum of 48 per cent. at Warangal and a maximum of 55 per cent. at Nizamabad. The next biggest individual item is the customs duty levied at B.G. annas 0-10-7 per maund on the exports of Sesamum seed which accounts for 38 per cent. and 34 per cent. in the above markets respectively. All

other expenses together represent 14 per cent. in **Warangal** and 11 per cent. in Nizamabad.

Apart from the charges as stated at the items No. 1 to No. 8., the wholesale merchant in any of the assembling markets, in sending a consignment on commission account to an adatya in Madras, has to bear all such expenses incurred by the latter at the destination on behalf of the owner of goods in taking delivery, handling and transport from the station to the godown, and other expenses which may include merchandising costs, brokerage and adatya's commission, etc.

On the other hand if a consignment is sent by a commission agent from an assembling market to his principal at Madras, the latter has to bear all that expenses as stated at items No. 1 to No. 8 besides other expenses including commission and customary charges as given at the item No. 9 to No. 11 the latter charges being payable on the percentage basis of the value of goods.

(5) Finance of Assembling and Distribution:

(a) *Finance of Assembling:*

The main source of cultivator's finance is the village merchant who acts in dual roll as a money-lender and buyer of the produce grown by his clients. The village merchants advance money to the cultivators in times of need such as for meeting cultivation expenses, on the understanding that the latter will sell their produce after it is harvested to the former. The rates fixed by the village merchants are arbitrary and are generally far below those ruling in the nearest assembling market. While issuing the sale proceeds, the village merchant deducts all the outstanding accounts due from the clients and pays the balance. Besides transacting purchases from this usual clients the village merchants also make purchases from other growers of the produce in their own or in the surrounding villages.

Wholesale merchants and adatyas advance money to the village merchants and in some cases to the growers in villages near the assembling market with the understanding that the produce brought to the market would

be sold to or through them. In some areas of the Eastern Telingana Division there prevails a system called Jatti under which the standing crop is sold to the merchants or their agents at rates fixed two months in advance of the harvest. A part payment is made to the growers towards the price of the expected produce and the balance after the harvest. Generally the price paid is lower than that obtained in open market and by this contract the seller loses to a great extent.

Sometimes a cultivator or a village merchant, on finding the rate of the day not being suitable or below his limit, leaves the produce with his adatya, and receive up to 75 per cent. of the value of the produce pledged with the latter. When the sale is effected at a better price subsequently, in the presence or otherwise of the seller, the amount is recovered. Interest and godown rent are charged if the period of storage and quantity stored exceed a minimum limit depending on the local conditions. Generally interest is not charged for a month, and no godown rent is taken for a quantity comprising of a few bags stored in the adatya's own house.

Co-operative sale societies, registered under the Hyderabad Co-operative Sale Societies Act, also play some part in financing the assembling of the agricultural produce. But the number of such societies and their activities are limited owing to the keen competition brought about by wholesale merchants, adatyas and other private agencies, who in order to secure the trade relations with their old clients, provide them more comforts and facilities than the sale societies.

Banks also figure to certain extent in financing the assembling of the produce. There are branch offices of the Central Bank of India Limited and of the Hyderabad State Bank. But their number and activities are confined to a few cities and big towns in the Dominions. These branches do not finance directly the cultivators and village merchants on personal security nor on the security of the produce. They however issue loans to wholesale merchants and persons of commercial standing to the extent of 60 to 70 per cent. of the value of goods pledged with the bank in approved godowns after fulfilment of the conditions and formalities laid down for making advances on stored produce. The interest charged on loans

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varies from 5 per cent. to 9 per cent. depending on the business relations of the clients with the bank. The go-down rent and insurance against theft and fire, are to be borne by the clients.

(b) *Finance of distribution.*

The distribution of Sesamum seed from the assembling market to the consumer within and outside the Dominions is financed by various agencies at various stages. Adatyas at consuming centres generally advance about 75 per cent. of the value of goods sent to them for commission sale by wholesale merchants in the producing markets, the rate of interest being very small and not exceeding 9 per cent. per annum. In some key markets 90 per cent. of the value of produce is paid on presentation of the railway receipt of the consignment sent by the wholesale merchant or com-mission agent in the producing market to his adatya or his principal at the consuming centre, the balance being paid after the acceptance of the goods.

Banks and Sahukars (Shroffs) also issue loans in the consuming centres on the security of pledged goods. In the former case the conditions of security and the forma-lities to be observed are more, but the rate of interest is lower than in the latter case.

Funds are remitted from one centre to another in the way of bank drafts, cheques and telegraphic transfers, where banking facilities exist. Postal money orders and sending currency notes by insured post are resorted to when amounts involved are small and in places where banking facilities do not exist. The hundies appear to be the most important medium for the adjustment of ac-counts between traders in different centres.

(6) System of classification and grading.

It was stated in earlier chapters that Sesamum seed produced in the Dominions, although it falls under five main varieties, is marketed under a number of trade names in different parts and that in some cases, the same variety is known by different names in different places. The popular trade names given to different varieties of the seed in the Telingana area, are the same as Hauri, Pulugalu, Sandrapellu, Kusumbal and

Black, by which the different varieties are known in the Madras Presidency. On the other hand, in the areas covered by the Western half of the Dominions Hauri and Pulugalu are mixed up in a single variety known as white, and separated only on quality basis such as Revdi and White quality the latter containing a little portion of coloured seed. In the same areas Sandrapellu which is blackish red variety is known as Black, while other varieties, *i.c.*, Kusumbal and Black (deep black) are not grown at all.

In Adilabad district which grows all types of Sesamum seed, the local trade names given to them are Revdi, White, Dhaundi, Borea, and Krishna respectively for Hauri, Pulugalu, Sandrapellu, Kusumbal and Black varieties. In addition to these varieties, the local traders in this market mix red, white and black seed in proportion to annas 10, 4 and 2 in a rupee, and dispose of this mixed variety to local retail distributors or oil crushers.

On the basis of the different varieties the sales of the seed are conducted in the villages, primary markets, and assembling and distribution markets of the Dominions. The practices regarding sales however differ from place to place depending largely on the customs and conditions prevailing in the market. In market centres, where there are spacious yards for parking carts, exhibiting the lots or heaps of the produce therein and also lay out of the shops and godowns concentrated in and around the assembling, sales are generally effected after the inspection of the seed by the buyers who offer prices separately for individual lots belonging to different sellers. Raichur, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Peddapalli and Badepalli are typical markets, where sales are conducted after inspection of total lots by the buyers, with the result, that no dispute can ever be raised to evince a quality difference at the time of delivery. In some of the other markets having the facilities of market lay out, the adatya, owing to the pressure of heavy arrivals, cannot exhibit the bags of seed individually for inspection and visual examination of a few handfuls therefrom each by the buyers, but stacks all the bags of seed brought by sellers to the market for sale through him in groups according to some grades specifying quality differences due to age, condition, and dirt content of the crop. Should any quality difference arise in some bags stacked together with others in the same

group, that might be evinced from the individual examination of a few handfuls taken from each bag, the buyers ask for the removal from the group, such bags containing lower quality seed, and offer prices for those bags which contain the produce up to the graded standard. Thus the groups of bags divided according to grade specification are sold through one after the other adatya in any organised assembling market. Gulbarga may be cited as a typical market for such sales. In Latur similar system of sale prevails with only one exception that the samples for visual examination are not drawn from each bag stacked in a place or loaded in a cart but from a few of several bags at random and prices offered on the samples collected as such. Should quality differences arise between the samples examined and lots under sale, the buyer demands reduction of the prices which is according to the regulated market bye-laws, is subject to the sanction of the Market Committee.

In Warangal, Jammikunta, Karimnagar and Jagtial, the last three being newly regulated markets, situated in the largest Sesamum producing district of Karimnagar, where the business houses are scattered through length and breadth of the towns, the sales for Sesamum seed are conducted on samples. Instead of the samples drawn from each of the total bags or lots at random by buyers as in vogue in Gulbarga and Latur markets, the adatyas themselves or their agents collect a few handfuls from a few bags or lots and display them in the market yard. The buyers, after full examination of samples as to the condition of the crop, damaged and shrivelled seed content, percentage and proportion of mixed varieties present in the produce, besides obtaining full information from the adatya, regarding percentage of dirt and impurities on the one hand and quantities of the seed under sale on the other, offer prices on the basis of the samples. The disputes if any arising out of the differences between the quantities of the samples displayed and the lots under sale, are however referred to the local Market Committees whose settlement might ratify the declared price or sanction a reduction therein.

Besides the inherent oil content of the seed which can through a cursory examination, be determined by the size and shape of the seed, the other factor that affects the

quality of this commodity is the impurities which comprise of small prices of stone, lumps of mud, dust and chaff which find their way into the crop during the process of harvesting. As stated before, the proportions of these impurities mixed with the seed vary from place to place depending largely on the condition of soil and method of harvesting. It has been found from the trade enquiries, that in the case of Pulugalu variety the amount of impurities present in the representative produce brought for sale by the cultivators, constitutes up to 6 seers per bag of 2 maunds of the produce grown in Karimnagar district, while the produce grown around Vicarabad and Badevally contains as much as 5 seers per bag, that grown in Nalgonda district contains 4 seers per bag. In Warangal and Nizamabad markets, which draw their arrivals from various areas in their respective districts and those in Karimnagar and Adilabad districts, it has been seen that the produce drawn from the areas in Karimnagar district contains 2 to 6 seers per bag while that drawn from the areas in Adilabad district contains up to 1 seer per bag. In and around Raichur market, the impurities represent about 2 seers per bag. Regarding Hawri and coloured varieties, the impurities present with the produce are less and said to represent about one seer per bag.

(7) Transportation methods and costs:

Road and Rail are the only two transport lines in the Dominions, which figure largely in the movement of Sesamum seed from one centre to another, and the cost of transport is the main factor accounting for the difference in prices ruling in feeding markets, assembling markets and consuming markets. The expenses incurred in transport of Sesamum seed vary in different places and at different times as they depend largely on a number of factors such as means of transport, distance involved and condition of road, etc.

Carts driven by a pair of bullocks are used largely for transport of agricultural produce from the villages to the assembling markets. The distance covered by such means is short and generally it does not exceed 50 miles while the cart loads vary from 6 maunds in Adilabad to 18 maunds in Suryapet. The carts and bullocks by which

the agricultural produce is brought for sale to assembling markets, are owned by the cultivators who use them mainly for their agricultural operations. Sometimes big cultivators, landlords and village merchants have to hire carts of other cultivators, apart from using their own carts, if the quantity of produce to be transported from their villages to the assembling markets is large. The charges for such hired carts vary from place to place depending largely on the condition of road, quantities loaded and the season. Enquiries during the survey in different places indicated that rates for hired carts in these war days varied from B.G. 4 pies per maund per mile in the Telingana Division to B.G. 6 pies per maund per mile in the Marathwada Division if the roads were Pakka and transportable in all seasons. On the other hand if the roads were Kachha, the charges were said to be more varying from B.G. 6 to 9 pies per maund per mlie in these two divisions.

Motor trucks also play an important part for transport of agricultural produce from one place to another. Most of the produce handled at the interior markets such as Karimnagar, Adilabad, Jagtial and Suryapet is brought for resale at the secondary markets such as Warangal, Nizamabad and Khammam by means of motor trucks run by private agencies or by the Road Transport Department of the local N.S. Railway. The loads carried by the motor trucks are 45 bags or 90 maunds. The rates prescribed by the N.S. Railway lorries are B.G. 1.8 pies per maund per mile while those charged by the private agencies vary from B.G. 2.3 pies to 3.4 pies per maund per mile. A few instances of the charges made by the motor lorries owned by private agencies are given in the table below:—

TABLE No. 28

From	To	Distance in miles	Rates per full load of 45 bags (in B.G.)	Calculated rate per Md. per mile (B.G.)
			Rs	Ps
Adilabad	Nizamabad	80	129	3 1
Karimnagar	Warangal	48	62	2 7
Jagtial	Nizamabad	60	64	2.3
Jagtial	Warangal	80	86	2 3

It will be observed from the above table that the transport rates charged by motor trucks for the routes from Adilabad to Nizamabad are higher than those for other routes. The reasons attributed for such higher rates are partly to thick forest areas through which the routes are made and partly to the lack of other alternative means of transport such as carts.

So far is the method of transport from the producing areas to the assembling markets or from the feeding markets to the secondary markets. While in the distribution markets, the produce, before it is loaded in the railway wagons destined for consuming markets, is subjected to the cost of tansport from the merchants' godown to the railway station the distance covered varying in different places from a few hundred yards such as in Badepalli and Vicarabad to 3 miles such as in Warangal, Raichur, Gulburga, Peddapalli and other big market towns. The carts are the only means of transport for such short distances within the towns. The rates charged for these transports are based either on a bag load or cartload the latter weighing in many places differently from a minimum of 6 maunds such as in Mancherial to 18 maunds such as in Khammam. The cartage charges work out from a minimum of B.G. 5 pies per maund per mile in Vicarabad as compared with B.G. 10 pies per maund per mile in a bigger town like Warangal.

Railways the net work of which traverses the main producing and consuming areas of Sesamumseed, figure largely in transport of this seed, as more than 80 per cent. of the exportable surplus of Sesamum seed is moved from local N. S. Railway to M.S.M., and S.I., in the Madras Presidency and to G.I.P., and B.B.C.I., in the Bombay Presidency. With the exception of N.S.R., all other neighbouring railways concede special rates for Sesamum seed subject to a minimum load of 450 maunds. The following table gives the station to station rates for Sesamum seed between principal stations on local and foreign railways.

TABLE No. 29.

Station to Station rates (in B.G. per md.) between Principal Stations.

From	To	Name of the Railway	Via	Rate per Md.
				Rs. a. p.
Gulburga ..	Poona ..	G.I.P. ..	..	0 7 9
Warangal ..	Madras ..	N.S. and M.S.M. ..	Bezwada ..	0 11 9
Do ..	Negapatam, Cuddalore or Tuticorin.	N.S.. M.S.M and S.I. ..	Bezwada & Arkonam	0 15 2
Do ..	Virudhanagar	N.S., M.S.M. and S.I. ..	Do ..	1 1 6
Nizamabad ..	Madras ..	N.S. and M.S.M. ..	Bezwada ..	0 15 4
Do ..	Surat ..	N.S., G.I.P. & B.B.C.I. ..	Manmad, Jalgaon ..	1 2 11
Mancherial ..	Madras ..	N.S. and M.S.M. ..	Bezwada ..	1 1 0
Do ..	Bombay ..	N.S. and G.I.P. ..	Balarshah, Wardha & Jalgaon	1 0 6
Vicarabad ..	Madras ..	N.S. and M.S.M. ..	Bezwada ..	0 13 1
Do ..	Bombay ..	N.S. and G.I.P. ..	Wadi ..	0 11 8
Raichur ..	Madras .	M.S.M. ..	Guntakal & Arkonam	0 12 0
Do ..	Negapatam, Cuddalore or Tuticorin ..	M.S.M. and S.I. ..	do	1 3 0
Do ..	Bobmbay ..	GI.P. ..	Wadi ..	0 12 1

In addition to the rates as given above, a surcharge, warranted by the present war conditions, is paid at the rate of annas 2 per Rupee.

(8) Storage methods and costs.

(a) *Methods of Storage:*

Cultivators generally dispose of their seed apart from the quantities retained by them for edible and oil crushing purposes—within a few weeks after harvesting, although some of the well to do cultivators store this produce for a longer period extending up to two to three

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months. The containers, wherein this produce is stored differ from place to place depending largely on the capacity and the quantity of the produce. Earthen pots are used when the quantity of the seed is small, while packing in gunny bags and pooling in rooms set apart for this purpose from the residential quarters of the cultivators are in common use, when the quantity of Sesamum seed to be stored is large.

Village merchants and other agencies collecting seed from the producers, store this for longer period for later disposal either at the assembling market at a better price or in their own villages to the retail customers for edible use or to the Telis for oil crushing. The produce is generally packed in bags in their own houses or shops.

Telis also sometimes store in their houses, Sesamum seed which they obtain from their own cultivation or from other cultivators who dispose of this produce after harvesting. The quantity of seed, being small, as the professional Telis are not usually well-to-do persons as to procure large quantity of seed at a single time for consumption of their ghanies, is stored in gunny bags.

In assembling and distribution markets, the adatyas and wholesale merchants store Sesamum seed in the godowns either owned by them or rented for this purpose from others. These godowns are permanent structures with brick-laid, stone-paved, slab-floored, zinc-sheet-roofed and are well protected from dampness and rains. The godowns are used when the quantity of the seed to be stored is large and the period of storage is longer. Sometimes the adatyas set apart a portion from their residential quarters, for providing storage facilities to their clients who entrust their produce to the adatyas for later disposal of the same.

In these markets, the produce to be stored may either be pooled in rooms of the godowns or stacked in bags, the former method being adopted when the godowns are well laid out protected by slab flooring and zinc-sheet roofing and when the period of storage extends longer.

(b) *Cost of storage*:

Producers, village merchants and Telis in their villages store Sesamum seed in their own houses. The cost

of storage involved is the price of bardanas only, which are generally old and worn out obtained from other merchants at a nominal cost.

In assembling and distribution markets, the adatyas and wholesale merchants have to pay rents for hired godowns which vary in different markets and also according to short term or long term contracts of the rent. In Adilabad, Jagtial and Suryapet, which are interior markets having no railway connections, the godown rents are comparatively low and charged at an average B.G. Rs. 3 per 100 bags per month working out to B.G. 3 pies per maund per month. In Latur, Gulbarga and Nizamabad the rents are a little higher and work out to B.G. 3.4 pies per maund per month. In the last named market the charges paid as above are for those godowns situated beyond a miles from the market yard, while the charges for other godowns situated around the market yard or within a distance of a mile therefrom, are double or even more depending upon the circumstances. But in Warangal, Peddapalli and Aurangabad the godown rents appear to be the highest and work out to B.G. 7 pies per maund per month.

(c) *Effect of storage on quality*:

In common with other food grains, oilseeds and other agricultural produce, Sesamum seed, not only undergoes changes arising out of atmospheric conditions, but is also susceptible to losses in storage on account of shrinkage, weevil infestation and vermin attacks. In the case of Sesamum seed, the loss due to shrinkage is negligible, since almost all moisture that might exist in the seed after harvesting is eliminated in the course of drying in the sun for a considerable length of time before it is prepared and brought to the market for sale. The only losses that occur in storage are due therefore to weevil infestation and vermin attacks. The extent of such losses due to storage depends firstly on the condition of the seed at the time of storage whether it is fully mature, unhurt by physical conditions or damaged or partially damaged by rains, clouds and other weather conditions, secondly on the condition of the godown and the method of storage. If the godown is Kaccha and its floor and walls are damp, the seed in storage deteriorates in quality and is easily susceptible to weevil infestation within a short

period. Besides, various methods of storage whether the seed is stacked in bags or kept in bulk in rooms, also influence largely the extent of losses. In the case, the seed is kept in bags, the loss in storage is said to be more while in the second case it is less. Period of storage is also one of the main factors affecting deterioration in quality and loss in quantity of the seed, which increase according to the length of time.

It is seen in majority of the cases, that weevil infestation is the major factor affecting loss in storage and it alone contributes no less than 75 per cent. of the total loss, the remaining 25 per cent. loss being mainly due to vermin attacks. In Warangal, trade enquiries revealed that Sesamum seed in well laid out godowns had undergone a loss of 2 seers per bag or one seer per maund when pooled and 1.5 seer per maund when stacked in bags after a period of 6 months, while a rain damaged crop when kept in bags in the same godown for the same period sustained a loss at about 2 seers per maund. In Yellandu, a trade centre of black Sesamum having a good keeping quality for about two years, the losses in storage were said to be 1 to 1.5 seer per maund for 6 months, 1.5 to 2.5 seers per maund for a year and 2.5 to 4 seers per maund for 2 years, in all these cases the seed being kept in bags. In the same market where conditions of godowns differ from each other in respect of construction and lay-out, the losses in storage in Kaccha and Pakka godowns differed considerably and were observed to be 4 seers and 1.5 seers per maund respectively after a period of 15 months. Similar observations made and results obtained therefrom by the trade concerns in other markets indicated the same amount of losses in storage which varied in accordance with the condition of seed, the method of storage and the length of period covered by storage. The general observations regarding losses in storage as noted above may be summarised in the following lines:—

The losses in storage of Sesamum seed account for 1 seer, 1.5 seer and 2 seers per maund according as the periods covered by storage are 6 months, 8 months and 12 months respectively, when the seed is kept loose in the godowns. On the other hand the losses may account for 1 seer, 1.5 seer, 2 seers and 2.5 seers per maund if the seed is stacked in bags for 4, 6, 8 and 12 months respectively. In both the above cases, the seed so stored is of fair

average quality of the new crop. But the losses in storage may be more if the seed is of damaged or partially damaged crop, and may account for 1.5 seer per maund for 4 months and 2 seers per maund for 6 months. Beyond the period of 6 months the damaged crop is unfit for storage and it undergoes heavier losses due to weevil infestation.

(9) Packing:

The containers used for packing Sesamum seed are different at various stages of marketing. The produce brought by cultivators to the assembling markets, is generally loose-carted or packed in bags. In the former case, the seed is kept loose covered by a cloth, made of handwoven Sannhemp called 'Borem' or 'Gonay,' which is widely used in various parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal districts to prevent Sesamum from falling out. In the case, when the seed is brought in bags, the produce is filled into the gunnies with the open end either stitched or bound by ropes, the latter method being largely in vogue in the Marathwada division. The cultivators and village merchants use old and worn out gunnies for the purpose of storage and transportation to the assembling markets.

In assembling and distribution markets the wholesale merchants pack Sesamum seed in new gunny bags of standard type of D. W. Chittavalsa, which cost B.G. Rs. 69 per 100. The capacity of these gunnies is enough to hold from 80 seers to 90 seers by weight when fully filled. Both the bag loads of 80 seers and 90 seers are resorted to in different markets, the former being largely adopted. It is said that the seed generally despatched to Madras and Cochin, is packed in the gunny bags of 80 seers load, while that destined to the stations on S.I.R. may be packed in bags of 80 seers or 90 seers load according to the consignee's demand.

(10) Contracts used at different stages of Marketing:

There are no written contracts used at different stages of marketing of Sesamum seed from the time the produce is sold at the cultivator's holding until it reaches the ultimate consumer passing through various channels at assembling and distribution markets.

When the produce is disposed of to the village mer-chants or to any other agencies, the charges involved in the course of handling, transportation and delivery at the buyer's godown, etc., are to be borne by the buying agencies:

At the assembling markets most of the sales are effect-ed after the examination of produce by the buyers, so that the question specifying the quality of the produce does not arise, except in the system of sales on the basis of samples, in which case the local market committees are empowered to arbitrate over the disputes if any. However the places of weighment and delivery of the produce may be either adatya's shop or buyer's godown to whichever place, the seller has to bring his produce for disposal. The system of weighment and delivery of the produce at the buyer's godown widely prevails in most of the markets where the business houses are not concentrated at one place. On the other hand at Gulbarga, Raichur, Latur and Badepally, where the shops and godowns have been con-structed according to well laid out plan, the place of deli-very of the produce is the adatya's shop.

In the intra and inter-provincial trade, the merchants do not enter into written contracts, nor any standard basis of admixture or foreign matter contained in the produce is fixed. The prices offered for the goods sent to the adat-yas or wholesale merchants at the consuming markets are based on the examination of the total lots or samples thereof in their various aspects effecting quality factors.

(11) Price spreads from Producer to Consumer:

As stated in earlier sections, the producer or village merchant, in dispensing of his produce at the assembling market has to incur some expenses by way of handling and transport to the assembling centre. The amount of expense depends on whether the cart is producer's own or hired, the distance from the village to the assembling market, condition of road and the mode of transport. The assembling markets in the Sesamum producing areas are generally at a distance of 40 miles on an average from each other so that the producing villages are within the vicinity of 20 miles' distance from any market. The transport costs, the rates of which vary from B.G. 4 to 6 pies in the Telingana to B.G. 6 to 9 pies per maund per

mile in the Marathwada, also vary according to the distance ranging from 1 to 20 miles. The average distance may for practical purposes, be taken as 10 miles, and the average transport costs therefore work out at B.G. annas 4-2 per maund and B.G. annas 6-3 per maund in the Telingana and the Marathwada divisions respectively. After the journey from the villages to the assembling centres, further expenses have to be incurred for entering in or handling the produce at the market. These charges have already been discussed in the section relating to the merchandising costs. Again there are charges payable by the buyer at the assembling markets which have also been stated in the same section. Then the produce moves from the merchants' godown to consuming market passing through different channels. The costs involved in such movements and price spreads from producer to consumer therefore vary in different markets and the different cases. The following table shows some typical examples of price spreads from the producers at three different assembling markets to F.O.R. Madras, the basic price taken as 100 being the annual mean of 8 years' annual average wholesale prices ending 1944 at the assembling markets:—

TABLE No. 30.

Price spread (in B.G. per maund) from Producer to Consumer.

Particulars	WARANGAL		RAICHUR		NIZAMABAD	
	Price	Per-cent	Price	Per-cent	Price	Per-cent
	R. a. p.		R a p		R. a. p.	
1. Price realised by producer ..	7 4 0	77	7 1 11	73	7 3 2	74
Transport cost ..	0 4 2	.	0 6 3		0 4 2	.
Handling at assembling market including adat .	0 1 10		0 1 10	.	0 2 8	.
2. Producer's price . .	7 10 0	81	7 10 0	79	7 10 0	79
Assembling charges payable by merchant	..	.	0 2 0		0 0 4	.
3. Merchant's cost price at godown ..	7 10 0	81	7 12 0	80	7 10 4	79
Merchants commission and miscellaneous ..	0 1 5	.	0 1 5		0 1 5	..
1/3 cost of bags, handling and transport up to station ..	0 4 1	.	0 6 0		0 3 5	..
4. Price F.O R. Station	7 15 6	85	8 3 5	85	7 15 2	..
Customs duty	0 10 7	..	0 10 7	.	0 10 7	..
Railway freight	0 13 33	..	0 13 6		1 1 3	..
5. F.O.R., Madras	9 7 4	100	9 11 6	100	9 11 0	1C9

The pro forma is given in the above table does not include the incidental charges incurred in the way of delivery at the station, transport of goods from the station to the godown at a consuming market of Madras and handling at the godown if any besides toll and market tax for entering into the market.

The share of various charges, as payable by any agency in the course of handling and transportation from the time the produce is sold to a merchant in the assembling market until the time it reaches the railway station in the consuming market accounts for no less than 19 per cent. of the pro forma. Besides, the price realised by the producer, after deducting the charges met out for transporting the produce from the villages to the market and handling at the assembling centre, may be seen to be 5 to 7 per cent. less than the declared price of the open assembling market.

B. SESAMUM OIL.

(1) System of sale for oil:

The oil produced by country ghanies is generally consumed locally and is sold by the teli himself or through the village merchant at the nearest market or in the villages for cash or in exchange for other goods such as Paddy and Jawar, etc. Sometimes in Warangal, Peddapalli and other markets in producing areas, the oil is sent from other crushing villages for sale. ~~Country ghanies is generally consumed locally and is sold by the teli himself or through the village merchant at the nearest market or in the villages for cash or in exchange for other goods such as paddy and jawar, etc. Sometimes in Warangal, Peddapalli and other markets in producing areas, the oil is sent from other crushing villages for sale.~~ In such case the oil so brought constitutes of small quantities, contained in Kerosene oil tins and is sold in open bidding.

In Warangal there are a few larger crushing concerns which dispose of their oil by selling it to local individual customers or through the retail food grain merchants and sometimes by sending consignments of surplus stock to wholesale merchants in other consuming centres through guarantee brokers who are responsible for fulfilment of

all contracts in return for a commission on sales which may be charged up to one per cent. of the value.

In retail sale, unit of quotation is one seer by measure while in wholesale transactions, prices are quoted per maund of 12 seers by weight.

(2) Contracts used.

The telis in villages dispose of their oil to individual customers and village merchants, who pay up prices demanded for different grades of oil after examining the colour and flavour of the product. The village merchants in turn take tins of oil to nearby markets for sale where the buyers offer prices according to individual merits of the oil contained in various tins. In case, when consignments of oil are sent from crushing centre to consuming centre, the selling and purchasing parties never enter into written contracts, the rates offered and the quantity to be supplied as settled through a broker forming the basis of transaction.

(3) Transport method and costs.

Sesamum oil is packed in old Kerosene oil tins for purposes of transporting from one place to another. Generally the village telis or village merchants bring a few tins of oil along with other agricultural commodities to the assembling centres for sale, carts fully loaded with the tins of oil being a rare feature. In the case of oil being sent from crushing centre to consuming centre, the same used Kerosene oil tins are used as containers.

The cost of transportation depends on various factors such as handling, weighing and soldering at the telis concern, loading into carts, conveying of tins by means of carts to railway station, station hammali at the crushing centre, railway freight and similar handling and carting at the consuming centre. The following statement of cost of consignment of oil sent from Warangal to Khammam provides an example of the charges incurred:—

		B.G. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Cost of oil weighing 10 Mds. 8 seers at B.G. Rs. 27-13-9 per maund	284-	2-	3

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2. Cost of tins numbering 24 at
      Rs. 154-4-7 per 100 ..   37- 0-6
3. Handling at Warangal ..   8- 3-2

(a)	Filling and weighing ..	0- 6-10
(b)	Soldering	1- 4- 7
(c)	Carting to station ..	1- 4- 7
(d)	Station Hammali ..	0-13- 9
(e)	Others including clean- ing tins, Hundekari .. and miscellaneous ..	4- 5- 5
		8- 3- 2

4. Railway freight for 67 miles
      at Rs. 2-10 plus 0-6-0 sur-
      charge 3- 2-0
5. Commission at Re. 1 per
      Rs. 100 on the cost price in-
      cluding that of tins ..   3- 3-5
6. Handling at Khammam ..   2- 2-4

(a)	Station Hammali ..	0-13- 9
(b)	Carting from station ..	1- 4- 7
		2- 2- 4

Cost at buyer's godown at Kham-
      mam including that of tins .. 337-11-8

The distribution costs amount to:— .. 16-8-11

(4) Containers.

The telis use empty crude oil drums for storing
of oil in the course of crushing or in the absence
of drums empty kerosene oil tins; while handling
oil in their own houses for retail sale, the telis put the
oil in brass vessels whose capacity may vary up to 15 seers.
The village merchants and other distributing agencies who
sell the oil in different places use empty kerosene oil tins.
Oil transported from one place to another by means of
railway wagons and motor trucks is contained in empty
kerosene oil tins. These tins, if old, are washed before

being used. The tare weight of a new tin is 2¼ lbs. while that of an old one is 2½ lbs. and even more.

(5) Classification and grading:—

The trade assesses the quality of Sesamum oil on the basis of flavour, taste and to a little extent on colour but does not adopt any specific grades defining different standards of quality. The consumers therefore cannot be sure whether the oil they buy is pure, fresh and genuine product, nor can the crushers expect any guarantee for obtaining premium commensurate with the quality of oil.

There are possibilities for prescribing standard grades of oil, when the Grading and Marking Act of Agricultural Produce is enforced in respect of agricultural commodities in general and edible products in particular at least in marketing and crushing centres.

(6) Adulteration:—

Groundnut Oil being the cheapest of all the edible oils obtainable in all markets, is mixed with Sesamum oils in various proportions. The demand for cheap oil and the difficulty of distinguishing genuine oils from mixed oils without any chemical analysis, coupled with the laxity on the part of authorities in the enforcement of measures to prevent adulteration in the Dominions help in resorting to wide-spread adulteration with impurity. In Warangal, Jaffron seeds (literally Saffron named for colour) are powdered and mixed with Groundnut oil in proportion to ½ tola per tin of 18 seers to give it the colour of Sesamum oil. These seeds are obtained by local merchants from outside the Dominions at about B.G. Rs. 3-7-0 per 12 seers.

C. SESAMUM CAKE.

(1) System of sale for Cake:—

Most of the Sesamum cake, produced by the Telis from their Country ghanies is disposed of to the cultivators in their villages who use it for cattle feeding; and a little surplus if found undisposed is sold to the village merchants who in turn take it to other markets for sale. There is no

organised business in the Sesamum cake as it is largely consumed in rural areas and the prices settled for the cake depend upon the limit of the seller or offer of the buyer. In some of the big villages and towns, the telis are largely financed for conducting their business by local merchants, and big cultivators, who in turn purchase cake from the telis at the arbitrary rates which are generally found lower than those at which the cake is sold to other customers.

Sesamum cake is also sent from one centre to another. The telis in big markets like Warangal send consignments to the consuming centres through a guarantee broker who is responsible for fulfilment of all contracts in return for his commission.

(2) Contracts used:—

Most of the trade in Sesamum cake in villages, towns and cities is carried after the inspection of the goods by the buyers for its age, proportion of sand and Groundnut and other cheaper cakes found mixed with the Sesamum cake. But, when this cake is despatched from one centre to another, some specifications are however made regarding whether the cake is the genuine product of Sesamum seed or mixed product of other oilseeds.

(3) Packing and Transport:—

The cake produced from the country ghanies is in the form of big cakes which are set aside during the course of crushing. These lumps become hardened in the course of time and are disposed of to local customers in the same form. But when the cake is despatched from one centre to another, these big lumps are broken into small pieces and packed into old and worn out gunny bags which weigh about 2 maunds each. The charges incurred for handling and transportation are the same as for the seed.

D.   RESEARCH:

So far no research work has been undertaken by the Agricultural Department in respect of Sesamum seed.

CHAPTER V.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. SALIENT POINTS:

(1) Supply, Demand and Utilization:

The area, production, demand and utilization of Sesamum for various purposes on an average during the quinquennium ending 1944-45, are given as under:—

I.	Area	..	524,000 Acres.
II.	Production of Seed	..	40,000 Tons.
III.	Imports ..	..	—
IV.	Total production of Seed	..	40,000 Tons.

V. Utilization of Seed:—

(a)	Exports	16,000 Tons	
(b)	Seed	700 „	
(c)	Edible use	3,640 „	
(d)	Oil extraction	19,660 „	40,000 Tons.

VI.	Production of oil	..	7,864 Tons.
VII.	Imports ..	..	—
VIII.	Total Production of Oil	..	7,864 Tons.

IX. Utilization of oil:—

(a)	Exports	170 Tons	
(b)	Local consumption	7,694 „	7,864 Tons.

X.	Production of Cake	..	11,796 Tons.
XI.	Exports and Imports	..	—
XII.	Local consumption about	..	12,000 Tons.

(2) Processing:

The only machinery used for crushing Sesamumseed is the country ghany. There are about 8,700 country

ghanies crushing all kinds of edible oilseeds in the Dominions of which 30 per cent. or about 2,500 are used for crushing Sesamumseed. The operators being persons belonging to professional class known as Telis, are generally of poor financial status. These telis crush seed either on hire or for their retail business. Most of them are also cultivators and they treat crushing as their side profession.

(3) Prices.

During the last 8 years prices had gone up with progressive appreciation, while in recent two years wide fluctuations disturbed the course of the movement of prices. The deviations from month to month were commensurate with imposition and cessation of the permit restrictions.

(4) Marketing :-

The agencies engaged in the assembling of Sesamum seed at various market centres are producers and village merchants. The relative importance of these agencies differ from place to place. It has been stated that the producers and village merchants share about 60 and 40 per cent. respectively of the quantities of seed assembled at most of the market centres. The distributing and exporting agencies are the wholesale merchants and commission agents who deal in this seed along with other agricultural produce. Different systems of sale of Sesamumseed, different methods and different trade practices prevail in various markets according to local condition in the way of handling. The classification of seed in vogue at present in any market is based only on fair and damaged crop without assigning any basis for other quality factors. The godowns as at present used for the storage of Sesamumseed are mostly Kaccha and are therefore responsible for wide-spread damage done to the seed. Special concession rates are offered for the transportation of Sesamumseed over foreign railways such as the G.I.P., B.B.C.I., M.S.M. and S.I. But the N.S. Railway includes this seed among general foodgrains and common seeds without any concession.

B. OBSERVATIONS:

(1) Supply, Demand and Utilization:

As stated in earlier chapter, the acreage under Sesamum crop for the last one decade is still persisting in the face of keen competition brought about by Groundnut. The main reason for its persistence is that it is a local commodity in the sense that it is consumed locally in the form of seed, oil and cake, the second and the last being indispensable commodities for family consumption and for stock feeding respectively. Out of the total production of seed, the exports in the form of seed represent no less than 40 per cent., while those in the form of oil and cake are negligible.

(2) Processing:

There is adequate number of country ghanies and though they work only occasionally their output is sufficient to meet the local demand. The telis, being of poor financial status, work on hire for the seed of villagers, and sometimes conduct retail business in the oil and cake, provided they are financed by well-to-do people who in turn demand oil and cake from the telis on concession rates. The financiers may either be big cultivators or village merchants, the former in turn demand mostly the cake for their cattle feeding and the latter demand both the products. In big villages and towns, the telis mix Groundnut oil with Sesamum Oil. As a result of this sort of adulteration, the customers outside the Dominions have got little confidence in the genuineness of the oil, and during the recent years the trade in oil is confined only within the State.

(3) Prices:—

In common with other agricultural commodities, the prices of Sesamumseed moved during the war period with appreciable upward tendency. But in recent two years the prices were featureless and their wide fluctuations appeared to be due to mainly periodical imposition and withdrawal of permit restrictions. These permit restrictions and their withdrawals though warranted by war measures, were imposed without discrimination of the seasons of arrivals, exports, etc., and in most

cases were calculated to be disadvantageous to the cultivator when the ban on exports was imposed during the season and lifted in the off season. As a result the cultivator got a lower price for his produce in the season of restricted trade, than a wholesale merchant in the off season of open trade.

(4) Marketing:—

The primary producers representing only 60 per cent. of the agencies engaged in the assembling of the marketable surplus of Sesamum seed sell their produce at the assembling centres to or through their own adatyas. In five of the large producing districts of Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Raichur and Gulbarga, there are only 9 regulated markets with market committees established to look after the fair-play in the trade between the seller and buyer; while in most of other markets centre, in these districts or other non-regulated markets of the Dominions the sellers are left to their own fate in the course of handling the produce. Co-operative Sale Societies whose aims and objects are designed to eliminate the middlemen in the sale of the produce at different stages of marketing, are practically absent in the larger producing areas.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Supply, demand and utilization:—

About 40 per cent. of the total production of Sesamum seed is exported outside the Dominions, with the result, that the surplus representing about 60 per cent. of the total production mostly utilized for oil crushing and cake production, is inadequate to meet the local demand. The export duty which is at present levied at O.S. Rs. 2-5 per palla of 120 seers may be enhanced to Rs. 5 per cent. *ad valorem,* and that on oil may be reduced to such a level as the circumstances require. This will create employment for local Telis who at present find little work, and who in turn may make available large quantities of oil and cake especially the latter which is a much needed commodity for cattle feeding in rural areas and dairy farms in towns.

(2) Processing:—

Food Adulteration Act must rigidly be enforced throughout the Dominions in respect of Sesamum Oil and Sesamum cake. Apart from this, the steps necessary to check marketing of mixed, impure, and adulterated oils or cakes, would seem to be the licensing of all oil crushers and furnishing the returns for the products.

(3) Prices:—

The primary producer's share in price paid by a consumer, say F.O.R. Madras, is only 73 per cent. on an average during the last 8 years and might be much less, if the trade during the season is restricted. It is therefore necessary that the permit restrictions may be slight and perhaps withdrawn during season from October to January when most of the produce brought to the assembling market is by the primary producers themselves.

(4) Marketing:—

(a) The present number of regulated markets is not adequate to solve the problem of producers' interests. There are still a larger number of trade centres which have not so far been brought under Agricultural Markets Act. It is therefore calculated in the interests of the producers and also to some extent of the petty dealers, telis and some of adatyas, that the Act should be enforced in all market towns.

(b) Multipurpose Co-operative Sale Societies should be established wherever possible and particularly in market towns with expert managerial staff to deal with not only assembling of the produce and finished products directly or indirectly to the final consuming centres.

(c) Finance of processing is the much needed demand of the Telis. Some unions of the Telis, if formed on lines with the Co-operative Sale Societies, should be financed by the Government.

(d) The present system of classification of Sesamum seed as also other produce specifying qualities is

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based on the condition of the seed whether it is of fair average crop or rain damaged crop, with the result, that the system involves, besides slow disposal of the produce, disputes arising out of other quality factors such as dirt and foreign matter. It is therefore recommended that some system of grading and suitable contract terms should be defined by the Central Agency of the Marketing authorities and enforced in the markets.

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AMIR ALI KHAN,
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX No. 1.

Area, Outturn and Yield of Til Crop in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Districts	AREA (IN THOUSAND ACRES)									OUTTURN (IN THOUSAND TONS)			
	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average 1941-45	1945-46	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1940-41	1941-42
1. Atrafbalda	15	13	13	10	13	4	10	10	13	1	1	1	1
2. Niramabad	27	25	23	5	18	44	24	22	25	1	1	2	..
3. Medak ..	19	18	12	18	12	21	20	16	18	1	1	1	1
4. Baghat ..	..	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
5. Mahbubnagar	19	24	17	21	23	27	21	22	24	1	1	1	2
6. Nalgonda	16	25	13	17	16	21	20	17	19	1	1	1	1
7. Warangal	42	60	41	51	64	59	48	53	45	2	5	2	4
8. Karimnagar	281	181	118	148	175	175	195	160	190	10	11	9	12
9. Adilabad	72	67	51	47	118	102	131	90	112	3	5	3	3
Telingana	441	423	284	311	441	454	472	392	448	20	26	20	24
10. Aurangabad	22	25	24	23	17	14	13	18	14	2	2	2	3
11. Parbhani	8	7	14	5	5	4	3	6	6	1	1	1	1
12. Nander ..	16	12	8	7	3	4	7	6	8	1	1	1	..
13. Bir ..	11	9	6	5	11	10	8	8	11	1	1	..	..
14. Gulbarga	21	28	22	15	38	65	52	39	72	1	3	3	2
15. Raichur	21	19	21	18	20	49	50	32	90	1	1	2	1
16. Osmanabad	12	11	18	12	16	8	7	12	12	..	1	1	1
17. Bidar ..	6	8	9	8	14	14	11	11	20	..	..	1	..
Marathwada	117	118	122	98	126	168	151	132	233	8	11	14	9
Hyderabad State	558	542	406	404	567	622	628	524	681	28	37	34	33

APPENDIX No. 1.—(*Contd.*).

Area, outturn and yield of Til crops in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Districts	OUTTURN (IN THOUSANDS)					YIELD PER ACRE (IN LBS.)								
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average 1941-45	1945-46	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average 1941-45	1945-46
1. Atrafbalda	1	..	1	1	1	113	187	136	149	164	129	134	142	118
2. Nizamabad	1	8	2	2	1	111	141	151	150	165	137	107	142	108
3. Medak	1	1	1	1	1	97	126	149	172	177	108	116	150	113
4. Baghat	..	..	..	..	..		127	173	145	153	180	81	131	119
5. Mahbubnagar	2	1	1	1	..	98	115	170	149	151	87	124	136	109
6. Nalgonda	1	1	1	1	1	92	124	117	142	190	155	125	146	103
7. Warangal	5	3	3	3	2	92	149	129	170	170	95	146	142	122
8. Karimnagar	14	8	13	11	12	191	130	179	180	176	108	154	159	142
9. Adilabad	9	12	6	7	5	109	144	141	159	165	257	98	184	99
Telingana	34	29	28	27	24	102	138	156	169	170	144	135	153	122
10. Aurangabad	3	1	2	2	2	191	255	326	296	352	72	271	263	273
11. Parbhani	1	..	..	1	1	171	244	215	206	234	111	181	189	174
12. Nander	..	..	..	..	..	127	167	142	136	144	143	141	141	137
13. Bir	2	1	1	1	1	173	219	282	192	368	241	240	265	218
14. Gulbarga	5	7	4	4	9	184	237	274	249	291	229	201	249	270
15. Raichur	1	3	3	2	8	133	152	196	158	165	115	119	151	196
16. Osmanabad	2	1	1	2	1	191	208	274	259	278	178	209	240	272
17. Bidar	1	1	1	1	2	129	173	191	163	222	172	163	182	176
Marathwada	15	14	12	13	24	153	209	250	223	268	184	176	220	224
Hyderabad State	49	43	40	40	48	114	153	184	185	193	154	145	172	137

APPENDIX No. 2.

Monthly arrivals (in thousand Maunds of 40 seers each) of Sesamum seed at representative assembling markets.

Months	WARANGAL							RAICHUR						
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.
April	3.4	3.4	8.3	0.2	4.4	4.0	4.9	1.6	1.8	..	..	0.7	0.8	2.0
May	2.1	2.1	30.0	0.3	2.8	7.5	9.2	..	2.2	..	..	0.1	0.5	1.2
June	1.1	1.1	12.2	0.3	2.1	3.4	4.2	..	1.1	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.7
July	1.1	1.0	4.4	0.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.3
August	0.6	0.1	6.9	0.7	4.8	2.6	3.2	0.2	..	..	4.4	2.4	1.4	3.5
September	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.7	3.7	1.9	2.3	..	..	2.1	..	0.1	0.4	1.0
October	0.6	4.5	2.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	2.3	0.2	..	..	4.6	0.3	1.0	2.5
November	3.5	72.1	9.4	3.8	12.2	20.2	24.9	0.9	..	31.5	5.6	18.9	11.4	28.1
December	12.8	44.4	6.1	6.6	18.6	16.7	20.6	4.9	..	20.3	10.5	17.9	10.7	26.8
January	5.4	14.4	1.9	2.8	4.0	5.7	7.0	3.7	..	..	15.8	23.7	8.6	21.2
February	4.3	25.9	2.0	5.6	2.1	8.0	9.9	1.1	..	..	6.6	10.0	3.5	8.6
March	5.8	19.7	0.8	9.0	2.4	7.5	9.2	0.4	..	..	1.7	7.1	1.9	4.7
Total	41.9	190.4	87.3	31.2	54.6	81.1	100.0	13.5	5.1	53.9	49.2	81.4	40.6	100.0

APPENDIX No. 2.—(Contd.).

Monthly arrivals (in thousand Maunds of 40 seers each) of Sesamum seed at representative assembling markets.

Months	NIZAMABAD							GULBURGA						
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.
April ..	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.6	0.6	1.1	3.8	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
May ..	0.4	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	3.4	..	..	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8
June ..	0.1	0.2	10.2	0.3	0.3	2.2	7.5	..	..	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
July ..	0.4	0.2	8.4	0.4	0.1	1.9	6.5	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
August ..	0.1	..	11.2	0.6	0.3	2.4	8.2	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	0.4
September ..	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	2.1	..	..	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.2
October ..	0.3	0.1	4.9	0.3	..	1.1	3.8	3.6	..	33.8	6.5	2.7	9.3	37.8
November ..	1.9	5.1	6.3	3.5	10.6	5.5	18.8	3.1	..	23.0	7.5	11.6	9.0	36.6
December ..	0.9	4.2	3.8	7.6	11.0	5.5	18.8	1.5	..	5.8	6.0	1.6	3.0	12.2
January ..	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.9	4.2	2.4	8.2	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.2	1.0	4.1
February ..	0.6	2.2	3.2	11.9	1.5	3.9	13.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.4	0.2	1.0	4.1
March ..	0.9	1.8	0.8	3.5	0.8	1.6	5.4	..	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.5	2.0
Total ..	7.4	16.2	57.8	34.6	29.9	29.2	100.0	9.0	1.5	67.8	27.5	17.4	24.6	100.0

APPENDIX No. 2.—(Contd.)

Monthly arrivals (in thousand Maunds of 40 seers each) of Sesamum seed at representative assembling markets.

Months	PEDDAPALLY							ADILABAD						
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.
April	..	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	5.6
May	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	4.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	4.0
June	0.1	..	2.5	..	0.2	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	..	0.2	0.3	2.4
July	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	..	0.1	0.2	1.6
August	0.1	0.1	0.1	.	..	0.1	0.5	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	0.8
September	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.5	..	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.8
October	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.8	1.0	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.4
November	1.7	18.9	1.2	3.3	10.1	7.0	34.5	0.6	3.3	11.5	2.7	1.1	4.5	35.7
December	9.4	8.5	0.9	1.7	2.0	5.1	25.1	1.2	2.4	5.3	1.9	4.1	3.0	28.8
January	2.0	1.2	0.6	3.9	0.7	1.8	8.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	6.4
February	1.1	2.0	0.3	3.1	0.4	1.5	7.4	2.8	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	9.5
March	0.7	2.4	..	3.1	2.6	1.8	8.9	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	7.1
Total	16.6	35.0	9.6	19.0	21.5	20.3	100.0	9.5	12.9	21.0	7.6	12.2	12.6	100.0

APPENDIX No. 3.

Monthly despatches (in thousand Maunds of 40 seers each) of Sesamum Seed from Railway Stations in Producing Areas.

Months	WARANGAL					GULBURGA					MANCHERIAL				
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.
April	2.4	1.2	0.5	1.4	2.6	0.3	6.8	..	2.4	5.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	6.2
May	7.6	..	..	2.5	4.7	3.0	1.1	..	1.4	2.9	3.1	0.9	1.5	1.8	7.0
June	3.7	2.1	..	1.9	3.6	3.6	0.6	..	1.4	2.9	2.9	..	..	1.0	3.9
July	7.6	..	9.7	5.8	10.8	3.0	..	..	1.0	2.1	2.4	..	0.5	1.0	3.9
August	10.7	..	22.1	10.9	20.3	..	2.0	11.8	4.6	9.6	5.3	0.5	4.6	3.5	13.5
September	7.0	1.1	11.9	6.7	12.5	2.0	1.0	4.3	2.4	5.0	3.4	0.5	2.8	2.2	8.5
October	11.8	0.8	5.0	5.9	11.0	5.4	7.5	4.1	3.7	11.9	3.2	0.4	..	1.2	4.6
November	8.0	0.1	12.0	6.7	12.5	18.7	..	11.6	9.8	20.4	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.9
December	3.5	..	16.4	6.7	12.5	..	..	10.0	3.3	6.9	3.9	2.1	3.0	3.6	13.9
January	0.3	..	10.7	3.7	6.9	45.0	..	2.3	15.8	32.9	0.5	6.5	6.2	4.4	17.0
February	0.5	..	2.3	0.9	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	2.9	..	2.6	10.0
March	1.9	..	..	0.6	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	3.0	1.5	2.0	7.7
Total	65.2	5.3	90.6	53.7	100.0	81.0	19.0	44.1	48.0	100	33.8	19.2	24.7	25.9	100.0

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APPENDIX No. 3.—(Contd.).

Monthly despatches (in thousand Maunds of 40 seers each) of Sesamum seed from Railway Stations in Producing Areas.

Months	NIZAMABAD					VIKARABAD					PEDDAPALLY				
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Average	P.C.
April	0.8	..	..	0.3	1.2	..	0.5	..	0.2	0.9	0.6	..	..	0.2	1.5
May	1.6	..	..	0.5	2.0	0.5	..	..	0.2	0.9	1.7	..	1.0	0.9	6.5
June	3.1	..	..	1.0	4.1	2.4	..	..	0.8	3.7	3.2	..	..	1.1	8.0
July	9.1	..	0.5	3.2	13.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5
August	11.8	0.1	0.3	4.1	16.7	0.5	..	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.2	..	9.5	3.9	28.3
September	2.7	..	2.8	1.8	7.3	0.4	..	5.4	1.9	8.7	2.6	..	0.6	1.1	8.0
October	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.5	6.1	9.5	2.2	11.3	7.6	34.7	2.2	..	..	0.7	5.1
November	1.7	..	2.2	1.3	5.3	7.2	1.4	10.7	6.5	29.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	4.4
December	1.0	0.7	12.8	4.8	19.5	3.5	..	5.8	3.1	14.2	..	0.7	5.1	1.9	13.8
January	0.1	0.6	6.7	2.5	10.2	0.5	..	0.5	0.3	1.4	..	0.2	4.3	1.5	10.9
February	0.3	6.4	..	2.3	9.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	..	1.9	0.5	0.8	5.8
March	0.5	3.3	..	1.3	5.3	0.5	..	..	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	..	0.2	1.5
Total	34.1	12.1	27.5	24.6	100.0	26.3	4.4	34.9	21.9	100.0	14.7	4.3	22.4	13.8	100.0

Appendix No. 4.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Groundnut Pods at Warangal Market.

Months	1937 O.S.			1937 B.G.			1938 O.S.			1938 B.G.			1939 O.S.			1939 B.G.			1940 O.S.			1940 B.G.			1941 O.S.			1941 B.G.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January	4	5	0	3	11	0	2	12	0	2	6	0	2	12	0	2	6	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	2	6	0	2	1	0
February	4	6	0	3	12	0	2	10	0	2	4	0	2	10	0	2	4	0	3	7	0	2	15	0	2	5	0	2	0	0
March	4	7	0	3	13	0	2	12	0	2	6	0	2	11	0	2	5	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	4	0
April	4	7	0	3	13	0	2	10	0	2	4	0	2	12	0	2	6	0	3	9	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	2	4	0
May	4	7	0	3	13	0	2	12	0	2	6	0	3	5	0	2	13	0	3	10	0	3	2	0	2	10	0	2	4	0
June	4	2	0	3	9	0	2	12	0	2	6	0	3	5	0	2	13	0	3	3	0	2	12	0	2	15	0	2	8	0
July	4	2	0	3	9	0	2	15	0	2	8	0	3	3	0	2	12	0	3	5	0	2	13	0	3	7	0	2	15	0
August	4	6	0	3	12	0	2	13	0	2	7	0	3	6	0	2	14	0	3	3	0	2	12	0	3	12	0	3	3	0
September	4	7	0	3	13	0	2	11	0	2	5	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	2	0
October	2	11	0	2	5	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	2	4	0	2	13	0	3	7	0	3	7	0	2	15	0
November	4	2	0	3	9	0	2	10	0	2	4	0	3	9	0	2	3	0	2	9	0	2	3	0	3	11	0	3	3	0
December	2	15	0	2	8	0	2	13	0	2	7	0	3	8	0	2	3	0	2	4	0	1	15	0	3	10	0	3	2	0
Annual average	4	1	0	3	8	0	2	12	0	2	6	0	3	2	0	2	9	0	3	3	0	2	12	0	3	1	0	2	10	0

APPENDIX No. 4. —(contd.)

Monthly Average wholesale prices (per maund of 50 seers) of Groundnut Pods at Warangal Market.

Months	1942 O.S.			1942 B.G.			1943 O.S.			1943 B.G.			1944 O.S.			1944 B.G.			1945 O.S.			1945 B.G.			1946 O.S.			1946 B.G.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January ..	3	12	0	3	3	0	7	15	0	6	13	0	7	11	0	6	9	0	6	15	0	5	15	0	12	5	0	10	9	0
February ..	3	10	0	3	2	0	9	10	0	8	4	0	7	10	0	6	9	0	7	1	0	6	1	0	13	7	0	11	8	0
March ..	3	9	0	3	1	0	9	15	0	8	8	0	8	1	0	6	15	0	6	14	0	5	14	0	13	0	0	11	2	0
April ..	3	8	0	3	0	0	11	11	0	10	0	0	7	9	0	6	8	0	6	14	0	5	14	0	13	9	0	11	10	0
May ..	3	14	0	3	5	0	12	10	0	10	13	0	7	8	0	6	7	0	6	13	0	5	13	0	15	8	0	13	5	0
June ..	5	6	0	4	10	0	11	5	0	9	11	0	7	10	0	6	9	0	6	14	0	5	14	0	16	3	0	13	14	0
July ..	5	15	0	5	1	0	9	10	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	7	1	0	8	8	0	7	5	0	14	8	0	12	7	0
August ..	5	14	0	5	1	0	10	5	0	8	13	0	8	0	0	6	14	0	8	3	0	7	0	0	15	11	0	13	7	0
September..	5	14	0	5	1	0	10	4	0	8	13	0	7	3	0	6	3	0	9	5	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	13	11	0
October ..	5	12	0	4	15	0	9	8	0	8	2	0	6	14	0	5	14	0	9	3	0	7	14	0	16	0	0	13	11	0
November..	6	3	0	5	5	0	9	4	0	7	15	0	5	14	0	5	1	0	9	6	0	8	1	0	13	14	0	11	14	0
December..	7	11	0	6	9	0	8	1	0	6	15	0	6	9	0	5	10	0	11	1	0	9	8	0	12	6	0	10	10	0
Annual average	5	1	0	4	5	0	10	0	0	8	9	0	7	6	0	6	5	0	8	1	0	6	15	0	14	6	0	12	5	0

APPENDIX No. 5.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Safflower Seed (Karad) at Raichur Market.

Months	1937 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1937 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1938 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1938 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1939 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1939 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1940 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1940 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1941 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1941 B.G. Rs. a. p.
January	4 3 0	3 9 0	3 1 0	2 10 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 15 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 0 0
February	4 4 0	3 10 0	2 13 0	2 7 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	2 15 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 0 0
March	3 13 0	3 4 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	2 6 0	2 1 0	2 6 0	2 1 0
April	3 14 0	3 5 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	2 9 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	1 15 0
May	3 12 0	3 3 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 7 0	2 13 0	2 7 0	2 5 0	2 0 0
June	3 13 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 4 0
July	3 9 0	3 1 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
August	3 9 0	3 1 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	3 9 0	3 1 0
September	3 4 0	2 13 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	2 6 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	3 4 0	2 13 0
October	3 0 0	2 9 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 13 0	2 7 0
November	3 2 0	2 11 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	2 15 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	3 14 0	3 5 0
December	3 5 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	3 3 0	2 12 0	2 3 0	1 14 0	3 6 0	2 14 0
Annual average	3 10 0	3 2 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 14 0	2 8 0

APPENDIX No. 5.—(Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Safflower seed (Karad) at Raichur Market.

Months	1942 O.S.			1942 B.G.			1943 O.S.			1943 B.G.			1944 O.S.			1944 B.G.			1945 O.S.			1945 B.G.			1946 O.S.			1946 B.G.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January	3	14	0	3	5	0	7	14	0	6	12	0	7	11	0	6	9	0	5	0	0	4	5	0	10	1	0	8	10	0
February	3	9	0	3	1	0	8	9	0	7	5	0	7	5	0	6	4	0	5	0	0	4	5	0	10	11	0	9	3	0
March	3	4	0	2	13	0	9	14	0	8	7	0	6	13	0	5	13	0	4	11	0	4	0	0	11	6	0	9	14	0
April	3	5	0	2	13	0	10	7	0	8	15	0	5	4	0	4	8	0	4	10	0	3	15	0	11	3	0	9	9	0
May	3	13	0	3	4	0	10	12	0	9	3	0	5	10	0	4	13	0	5	0	0	4	5	0	11	15	0	10	4	0
June	4	8	0	3	9	0	9	6	0	8	1	0	5	7	0	4	11	0	5	1	0	4	5	0	12	3	0	10	7	0
July	5	4	0	4	8	0	8	5	0	7	2	0	5	4	0	4	8	0	5	11	0	4	14	0	11	5	0	9	11	0
August	4	11	0	4	0	0	7	11	0	6	9	0	5	11	0	4	14	0	5	8	0	4	11	0	10	1	0	8	10	0
September	4	8	0	3	14	0	7	13	0	6	11	0	4	12	0	4	1	0	5	11	0	4	14	0	10	0	0	8	9	0
October	7	1	0	6	1	0	7	9	0	6	8	0	4	13	0	4	2	0	5	13	0	5	0	0	11	5	0	9	11	0
November	7	1	0	6	1	0	7	4	0	6	8	0	5	0	0	4	4	0	7	3	0	6	3	0	11	11	0	10	0	0
December	8	8	0	7	5	0	7	11	0	6	9	0	5	1	0	4	5	0	9	0	0	7	11	0	11	11	0	10	0	0
Annual average	4	15	0	4	4	0	8	10	0	7	6	0	5	12	0	4	14	0	5	11	0	4	14	0	11	2	0	9	9	0

	O.S.			B.G.			O.S.			B.G.			O.S.			B.G.			O.S.			B.G.			O.S.			B.G.			O.S.			B.G.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January ..	5	7	0	4	11	0	5	13	0	5	0	0	5	4	0	4	8	0	6	5	0	5	7	0	5	4	0	4	8	0	6	4	0	5	6	0
February ..	5	14	0	5	1	0	5	15	0	5	1	0	5	5	0	4	9	0	6	6	0	5	7	0	5	6	0	4	10	0	6	3	0	5	5	0
March ..	5	13	0	5	0	0	5	13	0	5	0	0	5	7	0	4	10	0	6	9	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	4	13	0	6	10	0	5	11	0
April ..	6	8	0	5	9	0	5	7	0	4	10	0	5	7	0	4	10	0	6	7	0	5	8	0	5	9	0	4	12	0	5	15	0	5	1	0
May ..	6	8	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	4	11	0	6	13	0	5	13	0	5	5	0	4	9	0	6	12	0	5	12	0
June ..	6	12	0	5	13	0	5	7	0	4	10	0	5	10	0	4	13	0	6	12	0	5	13	0	5	7	0	4	10	0	7	9	0	6	8	0
July ..	6	8	0	5	9	0	5	7	0	4	10	0	5	11	0	4	14	0	6	2	0	5	4	0	5	15	0	5	1	0	8	2	0	6	15	0
August ..	6	7	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	4	11	0	5	12	0	4	15	0	6	6	0	5	7	0	6	10	0	5	11	0	9	13	0	8	7	0
September..	6	8	0	5	9	0	5	4	0	4	8	0	5	15)	0	5	1	0	6	7	0	5	8	0	5	15	0	5	1	0	9	10	0	8	4	0
October ..	6	8	0	5	9	0	5	3	0	4	7	0	5	14	0	5	1	0	6	0	0	5	2	0	5	14	0	5	1	0	10	11	0	9	3	0
November..	5	13	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	4	6	0	5	14	0	5	1	0	5	8	0	4	11	0	6	3	0	5	5	0	10	14	0	9	5	0
December ..	6	6	0	5	7	0	5	5	0	4	9	0	6	1	0	5	3	0	5	8	0	4	11	0	6	3	0	5	5	0	13	2	0	11	4	0
Annual average ..	6	4	0	5	6	0	5	8	0	4	11	0	5	10	0	4	13	0	6	4	0	5	6	0	5	12	0	4	15	0	8	7	0	7	4	0

APPENDIX No. 6.—(Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Pulagalu —average white) at Warangal Market,

Months	1943 O.S.			1943 B.G.			1944 O.S.			1944 B.G.			AVERAGE O.S			AVERAGE B.G.			P.C.	1945 O.S.			1945 B.G.			1946 O.S.			1946 B.G.		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
January	13	1	0	11	3	0	14	10	0	12	9	0	7	12	0	6	10	0	86.9	18	5	0	13	11	0	24	0	0	20	9	0
February	14	5	0	12	4	0	15	0	0	12	14	0	8	1	0	6	15	0	87.7	16	3	0	13	14	0	26	3	0	22	7	0
March	15	9	0	13	5	0	16	9	0	14	3	0	8	8	0	7	5	0	95.9	17	11	0	15	3	0	24	0	0	20	9	0
April	19	3	0	16	7	0	15	9	0	13	5	0	8	12	0	7	8	0	98.4	19	11	0	16	14	0	27	8	0	23	9	0
May	19	15	0	17	1	0	16	12	0	14	6	0	9	2	0	7	13	0	102.5	20	4	0	17	6	0	26	12	0	22	15	0
June	17	9	0	15	1	0	17	8	0	15	0	0	9	2	0	7	12	0	101.6	19	14	0	17	0	0	26	11	0	22	14	0
July	15	0	0	12	14	0	18	7	0	15	13	0	8	15	0	7	11	0	100.8	22	15	0	19	11	0	31	11	0	27	3	0
August	13	15	0	11	15	0	21	15	0	18	13	0	9	9	0	8	3	0	107.4	22	11	0	19	7	0	23	5	0	20	0	0
September	14	13	0	12	11	0	20	11	0	17	12	0	9	6	0	8	1	0	105.7	21	5	0	18	4	0	25	3	0	21	11	0
October	14	8	0	12	7	0	16	11	0	14	5	0	8	15	0	7	11	0	100.8	21	1	0	18	1	0	26	11	0	22	14	0
November	14	7	0	12	6	0	18	9	0	15	15	0	9	1	0	7	12	0	101.6	22	13	0	19	9	0	26	0	0	22	5	0
December	15	13	0	13	9	0	18	5	0	15	11	0	9	9	0	8	3	0	107.4	24	7	0	20	15	0	25	5	0	21	11	0
Annual average	15	11	0	13	7	0	17	9	0	15	1	0	8	14	0	7	10	0	100.0	20	10	0	17	11	0	26	3	0	22	6	0

APPENDIX No. 7.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Pulugalu—average white) at Raichur Market.

Months	1937 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1937 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1938 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1938 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1939 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1939 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1940 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1940 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1941 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1941 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1942 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1942 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)
January	6 4 0	5 6 0	5 13 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 1 0	6 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	7 3 0	6 3 0
February	6 9 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	5 1 0	4 5 0	6 1 0	5 3 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	7 8 0	6 7 0
March	6 13 0	5 13 0	6 4 0	5 6 0	5 3 0	4 7 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	7 11 0	6 9 0
April	6 8 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	7 11 0	6 9 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	7 5 0	6 4 0
May	6 8 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	8 1 0	6 15 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	8 3 0	7 0 0
June	6 7 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 2 0	7 3 0	6 3 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	8 7 0	7 4 0
July	6 10 0	5 11 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	4 9 0	6 14 0	5 14 0	6 8 0	5 9 0	8 4 0	7 1 0
August	6 12 0	5 13 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	4 9 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 13 0	6 11 0	8 7 0	7 4 0
September	5 10 0	4 13 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	6 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	7 5 0	6 4 0	8 0 0	6 14 0
October	6 5 0	5 7 0	4 13 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	6 5 0	5 7 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	9 7 0	8 1 0
November	6 9 0	5 10 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	5 13 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	7 9 0	6 8 0	10 5 0	8 13 0
December	6 8 0	5 9 0	5 3 0	4 7 0	6 15 0	5 15 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	8 1 0	6 15 0	12 8 0	10 11 0
Annual Average	6 7 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	5 7 0	4 11 0	6 10 0	5 11 0	6 7 0	5 8 0	8 10 0	7 6 0

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Appendix No. 7.—(Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Pulugalu—average white) at Raichur Market.

Months	1943		1944		Average		P.C.	1945		1946	
	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.		O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.
	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	13 8 0	11 9 0	14 13 0	12 11 0	8 0 0	6 14 0	90.2	17 11 0	15 3 0	24 13 0	21 4 0
February	14 7 0	12 6 0	15 11 0	13 7 0	8 5 0	7 2 0	93.4	18 1 0	15 8 0	27 1 0	23 3 0
March	15 9 0	13 5 0	16 0 0	13 11 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	98.4	16 11 0	14 5 0	27 13 0	23 14 0
April	16 7 0	14 1 0	15 6 0	13 3 0	8 11 0	7 7 0	97.5	18 15 0	16 4 0	27 10 0	23 11 0
May	17 8 0	15 0 0	12 8 0	10 11 0	8 10 0	7 6 0	96.7	19 1 0	16 5 0	28 1 0	24 1 0
June	16 9 0	14 3 0	14 8 0	12 7 0	8 10 0	7 6 0	96.7	18 14 0	16 3 0	28 3 0	24 3 0
July	16 3 0	13 14 0	17 11 0	15 3 0	9 2 0	7 13 0	102.5	21 13 0	18 11 0	27 15 0	23 15 0
August	15 5 0	13 2 0	19 3 0	16 7 0	9 7 0	8 1 0	105.7	23 11 0	20 5 0	26 13 0	23 0 0
September	15 5 0	13 2 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	9 0 0	7 12 0	101.6	23 13 0	20 7 0	27 12 0	23 13 0
October	15 0 0	12 14 0	17 12 0	15 3 0	8 15 0	7 11 0	100.8	22 12 0	19 8 0	26 4 0	22 8 0
November	16 2 0	13 13 0	19 8 0	16 11 0	9 10 0	8 4 0	108.2	23 3 0	19 14 0	26 1 0	22 6 0
December	13 13 0	11 13 0	18 6 0	15 12 0	9 10 0	8 4 0	108.2	23 12 0	20 6 0	27 0 0	23 2 0
Annual Average	15 8 0	13 4 0	16 10 0	14 4 0	8 15 0	7 10 0	100.0	20 11 0	17 12 0	27 2 0	23 4 0

APPENDIX No. 7 (a)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Sandrapellu—Blackish Red) at Raichur Market.

Months	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	6 12 0	5 13 0	5 15 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	6 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	6 10 0	5 11 0
February	6 11 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	4 14 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
March	6 13 0	5 13 0	6 1 0	5 3 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 15 0	5 1 0	7 3 0	6 3 0
April	6 10 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	7 1 0	6 1 0	5 13 0	5 0 0	6 14 0	5 14 0
May	6 9 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	5 7 0	4 10 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	5 11 0	4 14 0	7 8 0	6 7 0
June	6 9 0	5 10 0	5 11 0	4 14 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	6 12 0	5 13 0	6 5 0	5 7 0	8 7 0	7 3 0
July	6 12 0	5 13 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	5 11 0	4 14 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	7 3 0	6 3 0	8 4 0	7 1 0
August	6 11 0	5 12 0	5 1 0	4 5 0	5 11 0	4 14 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	6 7 0	8 8 0	7 5 0
September	5 13 0	5 0 0	5 3 0	4 7 0	6 5 0	5 7 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	7 5 0
October	6 6 0	5 7 0	4 9 0	3 15 0	5 13 0	5 0 0	6 3 0	5 4 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	9 6 0	8 1 0
November	6 10 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	5 5 0	4 9 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	7 5 0	6 4 0	10 8 0	9 0 0
December	6 10 0	5 11 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	5 15 0	5 1 0	7 3 0	6 3 0	12 6 0	10 10 0
Annual Average	6 9 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	6 5 0	5 7 0	6 11 0	5 12 0	8 7 0	7 4 0

APPENDIX No. 7 (a).—(Contd).

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Sandrapeally—Blackish Red) at Raichur Market.

Months	1943 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1943 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1944 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1944 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	Average O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	Average B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	P.C.	1945 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1945 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1946 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1946 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)
January	13 3 0	11 5 0	14 11 0	12 9 0	8 1 0	6 15 0	93 3	15 13 0	13 9 0	23 13 0	20 7 0
February	14 4 0	12 3 0	14 15 0	12 13 0	8 5 0	7 2 0	95.8	16 12 0	14 6 0	25 13 0	22 2 0
March	14 7 0	12 6 0	15 4 0	13 1 0	8 8 0	7 5 0	98.3	16 6 0	14 1 0	26 14 0	23 1 0
April	15 6 0	13 3 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	8 6 0	7 3 0	96.6	19 0 0	16 5 0	26 13 0	23 0 0
May	15 5 0	13 2 0	12 4 0	10 8 0	8 2 0	6 15 0	93.3	19 0 0	16 5 0	27 8 0	23 9 0
June	15 5 0	13 3 0	13 3 0	11 5 0	8 8 0	7 5 0	98.3	18 14 0	16 3 0	27 8 0	23 3 0
July	14 12 0	12 10 0	16 12 0	14 6 0	8 15 0	7 11 0	103.4	20 11 0	17 12 0	27 1 0	23 3 0
August	14 9 0	12 8 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	9 2 0	7 18 0	105.0	22 13 0	19 9 0	25 13 0	22 2 0
September	13 3 0	11 5 0	18 3 0	15 9 0	8 11 0	7 7 0	100.0	22 11 0	19 7 0	26 11 0	22 14 0
October	14 11 0	12 9 0	16 14 0	14 7 0	9 1 0	7 12 0	104.2	21 12 0	18 10 0	25 5 0	21 11 0
November	15 14 0	13 10 0	18 8 0	15 14 0	9 6 0	8 1 0	108.4	22 5 0	19 2 0	25 4 0	21 10 0
December	12 7 0	10 11 0	17 5 0	14 13 0	9 5 0	8 0 0	107.6	23 12 0	20 6 0	26 0 0	22 5 0
Annual Average	14 7 0	12 6 0	15 14 0	13 9 0	8 11 0	7 7 0	100.0	20 0 0	17 2 0	26 3 0	22 7 0

APPENDIX No. 8.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Pulugulu—average white) at Adilabad Market.

Months	1937 O.S.	1937 B.G.	1938 O.S.	1938 B.G.	1939 O.S.	1939 B.G.	1940 O.S.	1940 B.G.	1941 O.S.	1941 B.G.	1942 O.S.	1942 B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	4 12 0	4 1 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 2 0	7 9 0	6 8 0	6 5 0	5 7 0	6 0 0	5 2 0
February	4 12 0	4 1 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	6 2 0	5 4 0	5 5 0	4 9 0	6 1 0	5 3 0
March	5 15 0	5 1 0	4 13 0	4 2 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	6 2 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	5 13 0	5 0 0
April	6 4 0	5 6 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	5 9 0	5 5 0	4 9 0	6 11 0	5 12 0
May	6 6 0	5 7 0	4 12 0	4 1 0	6 6 0	5 7 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	5 5 0	4 9 0	7 6 0	6 5 0
June	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	6 5 0	5 7 0	6 8 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	7 14 0	6 12 0
July	6 8 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	6 3 0	5 5 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 5 0	5 7 0	8 7 0	7 3 0
August	6 8 0	5 9 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	6 12 0	5 13 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	8 13 0	7 9 0
September	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	6 12 0	5 13 0	6 3 0	5 5 0	8 11 0	7 7 0
October	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 3 0	3 9 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	6 8 0	5 9 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 1 0	6 15 0
November	5 4 0	4 8 0	4 13 0	4 2 0	7 8 0	6 7 0	5 14 0	5 1 0	6 11 0	5 12 0	10 4 0	8 13 0
December	5 5 0	4 9 0	5 14 0	5 1 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	5 5 0	4 9 0	6 12 0	5 13 0	11 12 0	10 1 0
Annual Average	6 1 0	5 3 0	4 14 0	4 3 0	5 14 0	5 1 0	6 7 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	8 0 0	6 14 0

APPENDIX No. 8.—(Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Pulugalu—average white) at Adilabad Market.

Months	1943 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1943 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1944 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1944 B.G. Rs. a. p.	AVERAGE O.S. Rs. a. p.	AVERAGE B.G. Rs. a. p.	P.C.	1945 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1945 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1946 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1946 B.G. Rs. a. p.
January	13 0 0	11 2 0	18 11 0	11 12 0	7 12 0	6 10 0	90.6	15 9 0	13 5 0	21 2 0	18 2 0
February	15 0 0	12 14 0	15 13 0	13 9 0	7 13 0	6 11 0	91.5	15 0 0	12 14 0	21 3 0	18 3 0
March	15 2 0	12 15 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	7 10 0	6 9 0	89.7	13 11 0	11 12 0	23 6 0	20 1 0
April	17 2 0	14 11 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	8 4 0	7 1 0	96.6	16 11 0	14 5 0	25 0 0	21 7 0
May	18 8 0	15 14 0	13 12 0	11 13 0	8 10 0	7 6 0	100.9	16 12 0	14 6 0	22 1 0	18 15 0
June	18 2 0	15 0 0	14 8 0	12 7 0	8 13 0	7 9 0	103.4	15 1 0	12 14 0	23 5 0	20 0 0
July	15 5 0	13 2 0	14 14 0	12 11 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	102.6	15 11 0	13 7 0	24 3 0	20 12 0
August	14 13 0	12 9 0	17 11 0	15 3 0	8 13 0	7 9 0	103.4	21 7 0	18 6 0	25 12 0	22 1 0
September	15 0 0	12 14 0	17 0 0	14 9 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	102.6	21 8 0	18 7 0	22 7 0	19 4 0
October	16 11 0	14 5 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	8 13 0	7 9 0	103.4	15 0 0	12 14 0	23 3 0	19 14 0
November	15 15 0	13 11 0	15 14 0	13 10 0	9 0 0	7 12 0	106.0	15 12 0	13 8 0	23 1 0	19 12 0
December	14 11 0	12 9 0	15 13 0	13 9 0	9 1 0	7 12 0	106.0	20 0 0	17 2 0	20 6 0	17 2 0
Annual Average	15 12 0	13 8 0	15 1 0	12 14 0	8 8 0	7 5 0	100.00	16 14 0	14 7 0	22 14 0	19 10 0

APPENDIX No. 8 (a).

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Sandrapellu—Blackish Red) at Adilabad Market.

Months	1937 O.S.	1937 B.G.	1938 O.S.	1938 B.G.	1939 O.S.	1939 B.G.	1940 O.S.	1940 B.G.	1941 O.S.	1941 B.G.	1942 O.S.	1942 B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	4 8 0	3 14 0	5 11 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 3 0	4 7 0	5 9 0	4 12 0
February	5 1 0	4 5 0	5 3 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	6 4 0	5 6 0	4 14 0	4 3 0	5 3 0	4 7 0
March	4 3 0	3 9 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	6 2 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 2 0	5 8 0	4 11 0
April	6 10 0	5 11 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	5 6 0	4 10 0	6 6 0	5 7 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	5 13 0	5 0 0
May	5 11 0	4 14 0	5 1 0	4 5 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	5 15 0	5 1 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	6 9 0	5 10 0
June	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 1 0	4 5 0	5 6 0	4 10 0	6 6 0	5 7 0	5 6 0	4 10 0	7 13 0	6 11 0
July	6 4 0	5 6 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	6 8 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	7 18 0	6 11 0
August	7 7 0	6 6 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	5 5 0	4 9 0	8 13 0	7 9 0
September	7 7 0	6 6 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	8 10 0	7 6 0
October	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	6 4 0	5 6 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	6 7 0	5 8 0	8 8 0	7 5 0
November	6 6 0	5 7 0	4 14 0	4 3 0	7 4 0	6 3 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	6 7 0	5 0 0	8 12 0	7 8 0
December	5 0 0	4 5 0	5 3 0	4 7 0	6 10 0	5 11 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	6 3 0	5 5 0	11 6 0	9 12 0
Annual Average	6 10 0	5 3 0	4 15 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	6 3 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	4 11 0	7 8 0	6 7 0

APPENDIX No. 8 (a).—(contd.).

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Sandrapellu—Blackish Red) at Adilabad Market.

Months	1943		1944		Average		P.C.	1945		1946	
	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.		O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	11 8 0	9 14 0	12 12 0	10 15 0	7 2 0	6 10 0	95.5	15 3 0	13 0 0	22 7 0	19 4 0
February	13 3 0	11 5 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	7 6 0	6 5 0	91.0	14 14 0	12 12 0	22 5 0	19 2 0
March	15 0 0	12 14 0	13 1 0	11 3 0	7 3 0	6 4 0	90.1	13 5 0	11 7 0	24 0 0	20 9 0
April	16 4 0	13 15 0	13 10 0	11 11 0	7 15 0	6 13 0	98.2	13 12 0	11 13 0	23 2 0	19 13 0
May	18 0 0	15 7 0	13 4 0	11 6 0	8 2 0	6 15 0	100 0	15 15 0	13 11 0	22 12 0	19 8 0
June	17 8 0	15 0 0	14 3 0	12 8 0	8 9 0	7 5 0	105.4	16 10 0	13 12 0	24 7 0	20 15 0
July	13 13 0	11 13 0	15 6 0	13 3 0	8 4 0	7 1 0	101.8	20 2 0	17 9 0	24 8 0	21 0 0
August	14 3 0	12 3 0	15 11 0	13 7 0	8 7 0	7 3 0	103.6	23 1 0	19 12 0	23 8 0	20 2 0
September	14 14 0	12 12 0	15 1 0	12 15 0	8 8 0	7 5 0	105.4	21 13 0	18 11 0	22 15 0	19 11 0
October	13 10 0	11 11 0	13 3 0	11 5 0	8 3 0	7 0 0	100.9	18 7 0	15 13 0	23 9 0	20 3 0
November	11 4 0	9 10 0	14 10 0	12 9 0	8 2 0	6 15 0	100.0	19 11 0	16 14 0	23 13 0	20 7 0
December	14 5 0	12 4 0	14 9 0	12 8 0	8 9 0	7 5 0	105.4	21 7 0	18 6 0	22 0 0	18 14 0
Annual Average.	14 7 0	12 6 0	14 2 0	12 2 0	8 1 0	6 15 0	100.0	17 14 0	15 5 0	23 4 0	19 15 0

APPENDIX No. 9.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Pulugulu—average chute) at Nizamabad Market.

Months	1937 O.S.	1937 B.G.	1938 O.S.	1938 B.G.	1939 O.S.	1939 B.G.	1940 O.S.	1940 B.G.	1941 O.S.	1941 B.G.	1942 O.S.	1942 B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	5 3 0	4 7 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	7 5 0	6 4 0	6 11 0	5 12 0	6 6 0	5 7 0
February	5 4 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	6 12 0	5 13 0	6 2 0	5 4 0
March	5 5 0	4 9 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	6 15 0	5 15 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	6 1 0	5 3 0
April	5 10 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	7 1 0	6 1 0	6 5 0	5 5 0	6 7 0	3 13 0
May	5 8 0	4 11 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	6 4 0	5 6 0	7 3 0	6 8 0	6 1 0	5 3 0	7 0 0	5 0 0
June	5 6 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	5 9 0	6 6 0	5 7 0	5 14 0	5 1 0	7 4 0	6 3 0
July	5 6 0	4 10 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	6 8 0	5 9 0	7 3 0	6 3 0	6 4 0	5 5 0	6 11 0	7 7 0
August	5 7 0	4 11 0	5 14 0	5 1 0	6 11 0	5 12 0	7 5 0	6 4 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	9 12 0	5 6 0
September	5 6 0	4 10 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	7 2 0	6 2 0	6 11 0	5 12 0	9 10 0	5 4 0
October	5 6 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	7 2 0	6 2 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	5 13 0	10 5 0	5 13 0
November	5 6 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	6 13 0	5 13 0	6 12 0	5 13 0	7 6 0	6 5 0	10 15 0	6 6 0
December	4 11 0	4 0 0	5 9 0	4 12 0	7 4 0	6 3 0	5 11 0	4 14 0	7 4 0	6 3 0	12 3 0	10 7 0
Annual-Average	5 5 0	4 9 0	5 2 0	4 6 0	6 6 0	5 7 0	6 14 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	5 11 0	8 4 0	7 10 0

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APPENDIX No. 9. —(contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum seed (Pulugulu —average white) at Nizamabad Market.

Months	1943 O.S.	1943 B.G.	1944 O.S.	1944 B.G.	AVERAGE O.S.	AVERAGE B.G.	P.C.	1945 O.S.	1945 B.G.	1946 O.S.	1946 B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	13 6 0	11 7 0	14 10 0	12 9 0	8 0 0	6 14 0	99.2	16 10 0	14 4 0	22 9 0	19 6 0
February	14 5 0	12 4 0	16 5 0	14 0 0	8 3 0	7 0 0	91.6	16 2 0	13 15 0	22 9 0	20 3 0
March	16 6 0	14 1 0	16 0 0	13 11 0	8 8 0	7 5 0	95.9	16 0 0	13 11 0	23 10 0	21 15 0
April	17 15 0	15 6 0	15 12 0	13 8 0	8 6 0	7 3 0	94.3	17 9 0	15 1 0	24 12 0	21 4 0
May	20 5 0	17 7 0	15 3 0	13 0 0	9 1 0	7 12 0	101.6	18 8 0	15 14 0	24 12 0	21 4 0
June	19 6 0	16 10 0	16 10 0	14 4 0	9 1 0	7 12 0	101.6	19 6 0	16 10 0	26 3 0	22 7 0
July	14 14 0	12 12 0	16 12 0	14 6 0	8 15 0	7 11 0	100.8	22 10 0	19 6 0	25 6 0	21 12 0
August	14 14 0	12 12 0	19 13 0	17 0 0	9 9 0	8 3 0	108.2	25 13 0	22 2 0	26 13 0	23 0 0
September	14 8 0	12 7 0	17 6 0	14 14 0	9 3 0	7 14 0	103.3	27 3 0	23 5 0	..	..
October	15 0 0	12 14 0	18 11 0	16 0 0	9 6 0	8 1 0	105.7	24 4 0	20 13 0	..	..
November	14 6 0	12 5 0	17 14 0	15 5 0	9 4 0	7 15 0	104.1	21 2 0	18 2 0	..	..
December	15 3 0	13 0 0	17 3 0	14 12 0	9 6 0	8 1 0	105.7	23 0 0	19 11 0	..	..
Annual Average	15 14 0	13 10 0	16 14 0	14 7 0	8 15 0	7 10 0	100.0	20 11 0	17 12 0	..	..

Appendix No. 10

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Groundnut Oil and Safflower Oil at Hyderabad City.

Months	1939				1940				1941	
	Groundnut Oil		Safflower Oil		Groundnut Oil		Safflower Oil		Groundnut Oil	
	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	9 6 0	8 1 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	12 1 0	10 5 0	15 13 0	13 9 0	8 9 0	7 5 0
February	8 12 0	7 8 0	12 8 0	10 11 0	10 1 0	9 8 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	8 5 0	7 2 0
March	8 5 0	7 2 0	12 8 0	10 11 0	10 13 0	9 4 0	14 6 0	12 3 0	8 5 0	7 2 0
April	8 5 0	7 2 0	12 8 0	10 11 0	10 13 0	9 4 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	8 9 0	7 5 0
May	8 5 0	7 2 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	11 1 0	9 8 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	8 12 0	7 8 0
June	8 12 0	7 8 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	11 1 0	9 8 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	8 9 0	7 5 0
July	8 12 0	7 8 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	10 3 0	8 12 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	11 4 0	9 10 0
August	9 3 0	7 14 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	10 0 0	8 9 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	12 13 0	11 1 0
September	10 13 0	9 4 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	9 13 0	8 7 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	13 5 0	11 7 0
October	10 13 0	9 4 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	9 6 0	8 1 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	11 14 0	10 3 0
November	11 7 0	9 13 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	9 6 0	8 1 0	12 11 0	10 14 0	13 15 0	11 15 0
December	13 5 0	11 7 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	8 15 0	7 11 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	14 3 0	12 3 0
Annual average	9 11 0	8 5 0	13 10 0	11 11 0	10 6 0	8 14 0	13 11 0	11 12 0	10 11 0	9 3 0

APPENDIX No. 10.—(Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Groundnut Oil and Safflower Oil at Hyderabad City.

Months	1941 SAFFLOWER OIL		1942 GROUNDNUT OIL		SAFFLOWER OIL		1943 GROUNDNUT OIL		SAFFLOWER OIL	
	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	13 5 0	13 7 0	23 5 0	11 5 0	19 0 0	19 12 0	29 13 0	21 1 0	33 3 0	34 9 0
February	12 15 0	11 1 0	18 5 0	11 7 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	27 11 0	21 12 0	37 7 0	33 12 0
March	13 5 0	11 7 0	18 3 0	11 1 0	18 3 0	17 11 0	29 10 0	25 4 0	37 1 0	35 4 0
April	14 3 0	12 3 0	7 3 0	11 1 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	35 13 0	24 3 0	41 1 0	35 4 0
May	11 3 0	12 3 0	12 9 0	11 10 0	18 9 0	15 11 0	33 5 0	25 2 0	31 1 0	33 1 0
June	13 5 0	11 7 0	16 11 0	11 5 0	21 11 0	14 12 0	35 14 0	31 10 0	30 14 0	30 0 0
July	15 3 0	13 0 0	15 15 0	16 4 0	21 6 0	19 5 0	28 9 0	21 8 0	40 13 0	35 0 0
August	16 1 0	13 15 0	19 9 0	15 12 0	22 1 0	4 15 0	32 15 0	25 4 0	40 0 0	34 5 0
September	16 11 0	14 5 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	22 15 0	19 11 0	37 7 0	26 15 0	40 0 0	31 5 0
October	15 13 0	13 9 0	18 12 0	16 1 0	23 12 0	20 6 0	31 7 0	26 15 0	40 0 0	34 5 0
November	17 15 0	15 6 0	19 13 0	17 0 0	26 9 0	21 7 0	31 1 0	26 13 0	40 0 0	34 5 0
December	20 0 0	17 2 0	24 13 0	21 1 0	33 15 0	29 2 0	26 1 0	22 8 0	39 3 0	33 9 0
Annual Average	15 4 0	13 1 0	16 15 0	14 8 0	22 6 0	19 3 0	31 11 0	27 2 0	40 0 0	34 12 0

APPENDIX No. 10.—(Contd.,

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Groundnut Oil and Safflower Oil at Hyderabad City.

Months	1944								1945								1946							
	Groundnut Oil				Safflower Oil				Groundnut Oil				Safflower Oil				Groundnut Oil				Safflower Oil			
	O.S.		B.G.		O.S.		B.G.		O.S.		B.G.		O.S.		B.G.		O.S.		B.G.		O.S.		B.G.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
January	23 15 0		20 8 0		37 15 0		32 8 0		35 10 0		21 15 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		33 1 0		28 5 0		43 5 0		37 2 0
February	23 9 0		20 3 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		27 5 0		23 7 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		36 9 0		31 5 0		47 2 0		40 6 0
March	24 6 0		20 14 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		26 4 0		22 8 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		39 0 0		33 7 0		46 14 0		40 3 0
April	25 3 0		21 9 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		25 7 0		21 13 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		42 12 0		36 10 0		52 5 0		44 11 0
May	25 13 0		22 2 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		25 8 0		21 9 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		44 3 0		37 14 0		54 7 0		46 11 0
June	27 11 0		23 12 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		25 7 0		21 13 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		46 8 0		39 14 0		54 14 0		47 1 0
July	27 11 0		23 12 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		25 7 0		21 13 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		44 14 0		38 7 0		55 7 0		45 8 0
August	28 2 0		24 2 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		25 10 0		21 15 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		46 11 0		40 3 0		55 12 0		47 13 0
September	27 11 0		23 12 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		27 1 0		23 3 0		36 4 0		31 1 0		48 14 0		41 14 0		56 12 0		48 10 0
October	24 9 0		21 1 0		37 8 0		32 2 0		26 11 0		22 14 0		38 5 0		32 13 0		47 11 0		40 14 0		57 11 0		49 7 0
November	25 7 0		21 13 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		28 2 0		24 2 0		39 13 0		34 2 0		48 1 0		41 3 0		61 7 0		52 11 0
December	25 7 0		21 13 0		35 0 0		30 0 0		30 2 0		25 13 0		40 0 0		34 5 0		49 14 0		42 12 0		58 3 0		49 12 0
Annual Average	25 13 0		22 2 0		38 13 0		33 4 0		26 8 0		22 12 0		36 3 0		31 0 0		44 1 0		37 12 0		53 11 0		49 0 0

APPENDIX No. II.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Oil at Hyderabad City.

Months	1937 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1937 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1938 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1938 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1939 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1939 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1940 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1940 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1941 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1941 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1942 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1942 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)
January	15 13 0	13 9 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	17 5 0	15 0 0
February	16 4 0	13 15 0	15 13 0	13 9 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	17 5 0	15 0 0
March	16 11 0	14 5 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	17 1 0	14 10 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	17 8 0	15 0 0
April	17 11 0	15 3 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	13 0 0	12 14 0	17 8 0	15 0 0
May	17 8 0	15 0 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	13 12 0	11 13 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	17 8 0	15 0 0
June	17 5 0	14 13 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	20 10 0	17 11 0
July	17 11 0	15 3 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	21 11 0	18 10 0
August	17 1 0	14 10 0	16 7 0	14 1 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	16 11 0	14 3 0	17 8 0	15 0 0	22 3 0	19 2 0
September	15 13 0	13 9 0	15 13 0	13 9 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	16 11 0	14 5 0	17 8 0	15 0 0	22 15 0	19 11 0
October	15 13 0	13 9 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	16 11 0	14 3 0	15 13 0	13 9 0	23 2 0	19 13 0
November	15 0 0	12 14 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	18 12 0	16 1 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	17 15 0	15 6 0	25 10 0	21 15 0
December	15 10 0	13 6 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	20 0 0	17 2 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	30 10 0	26 4 0
Annual Average	16 8 0	14 3 0	15 11 0	13 7 0	15 12 0	13 8 0	17 0 0	14 9 0	15 13 0	13 9 0	21 3 0	18 8 0

APPENDIX No. 11.—(Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Oil at Hyderabad City.

Months	1943		1944		AVERAGE		P.C.	1945		1946	
	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.		O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	31 11 0	27 3 0	34 6 0	29 7 0	20 4 0	17 6 0	91.4	40 0 0	34 5 0	50 4 0	43 1 0
February	32 8 0	27 14 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	20 1 0	17 3 0	90.5	40 0 0	34 5 0	53 2 0	45 9 0
March	35 7 0	30 6 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	20 10 0	17 11 0	93.1	38 12 0	33 4 0	57 4 0	49 1 0
April	41 4 0	35 6 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	21 14 0	18 12 0	98.7	38 5 0	32 14 0	60 0 0	51 7 0
May	48 9 0	41 10 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	23 7 0	20 2 0	105.9	38 5 0	32 14 0	60 5 0	51 11 0
June	45 13 0	39 4 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	23 10 0	20 4 0	106.6	39 3 0	33 9 0	61 12 0	52 15 0
July	36 4 0	31 1 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	22 9 0	19 6 0	102.0	41 11 0	35 12 0	62 10 0	53 11 0
August	35 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	22 11 0	19 7 0	102 3	40 0 0	34 5 0	62 6 0	53 7 0
September	35 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	22 12 0	19 8 0	102 6	40 0 0	34 5 0	62 11 0	53 12 0
October	35 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	22 4 0	19 1 0	100 3	49 9 0	42 8 0	62 11 0	53 12 0
November	35 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	22 9 0	19 6 0	102.0	49 6 0	42 5 0	63 9 0	54 8 0
December	34 9 0	29 10 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	23 7 0	20 2 0	105 9	48 15 0	41 15 0	59 11 0	51 3 0
Annual average	37 3 0	31 14 0	38 5 0	32 13 0	22 3 0	19 0 0	100 0	42 0 0	35 0 0	59 11 0	51 3 0

APPENDIX No 12

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 82 seers) of Sesamum Oil at West... ?Mar?e

Months	1937				19??				1939				1940				1941				1942			
	OS		BG		OS		BG		OS		BG		OS		BG		OS		BG		OS		BG	
	Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p	
January	13 5 0		11 7 0																		16 14 0			
February	12 11 0		11 1 0																		10 6 0			
March	12 6 0		10 10 0																		10 11 0			
April	12 5 0		10 11 0																		9 15 0			
May	14 12 0		12 10 0																		12 3 0			
June	14 12 0		12 10 0																		14 13 0			
July	11 14 0		10 3 0																		16 4 0			
August	14 12 0		12 10 0																		17 13 0			
September	12 14 0		11 1 0																		18 10 0			
October	12 13 0		11 0 0																		20 3 0			
November	14 12 0		12 10 0																		20 6 0			
December	12 15 0		11 1 0																		23 15 0			
Annual Average	13 6 0		11 7 0																		15 8 0			

Appendix No 12 —(Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Oil at Warangal Market

Months	1943 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1943 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1944 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1944 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	Average O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	Average B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	P.C.	1945 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1945 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)	1946 O.S. (Rs. a. p.)	1946 B.G. (Rs. a. p.)
January	28 5 0	24 4 0	28 9 0	24 8 0	16 0 0	13 11 0	86.9	35 0 0	30 0 0	53 5 0	45 11 0
February	31 11 0	27 3 0	28 12 0	24 10 0	16 6 0	14 0 0	88.9	33 5 0	25 9 0	50 0 0	42 14 0
March	33 5 0	28 9 0	28 12 0	24 10 0	16 6 0	14 0 0	88.9	35 7 0	30 6 0	50 0 0	42 14 0
April	41 11 0	35 12 0	30 0 0	25 11 0	17 6 0	14 14 0	94.4	36 11 0	31 7 0	50 11 0	43 7 0
May	41 11 0	35 12 0	30 13 0	26 7 0	18 2 0	15 9 0	98.8	36 11 0	31 7 0	60 0 0	51 7 0
June	37 8 0	32 2 0	31 11 0	27 3 0	18 3 0	15 9 0	98.8	35 0 0	30 0 0	57 15 0	49 11 0
July	35 0 0	30 0 0	34 3 0	29 5 0	18 4 0	15 10 0	99.2	45 0 0	36 9 0	56 11 0	48 9 0
August	37 8 0	32 2 0	41 11 0	35 12 0	20 5 0	17 6 0	110.3	50 0 0	42 14 0	60 0 0	51 7 0
September	36 11 0	31 7 0	38 5 0	32 13 0	19 14 0	17 1 0	108.3	48 5 0	41 7 0	63 5 0	54 4 0
October	35 13 0	30 11 0	36 11 0	31 7 0	19 12 0	16 15 0	107.5	40 0 0	34 6 0	63 5 0	54 1 0
November	35 0 0	30 0 0	37 8 0	32 2 0	20 7 0	17 8 0	111.1	43 5 0	37 2 0	57 15 0	49 11 0
December	30 13 0	26 7 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	19 3 0	16 7 0	104.4	53 5 0	45 11 0	55 3 0	47 5 0
Annual average	35 7 0	30 6 0	33 8 0	28 11 0	18 6 0	15 12 0	100.0	41 0 0	35 2 0	56 13 0	48 13 0

APPENDIX No. 13.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Oil at Adilabad Market.

Months	1937 O.S.	1937 B.G.	1938 O.S.	1938 B.G.	1939 O.S.	1939 B.G.	1940 O.S.	1940 B.G.	1941 O.S.	1941 B.G.	1942 O.S.	1942 B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	14 3 0	12 3 0	11 11 0	10 0 0	8 5 0	7 2 0	12 15 0	11 1 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	14 5 0	12 7 0
February	14 0 0	12 0 0	11 11 0	10 0 0	11 8 0	9 14 0	16 2 0	14 11 0	13 12 0	11 13 0	11 2 0	12 9 0
March	14 4 0	12 3 0	11 7 0	9 12 0	8 12 0	7 5 0	15 4 0	13 15 0	8 15 0	7 11 0	13 0 0	12 14 0
April	14 3 0	12 3 0	10 11 0	9 6 0	8 9 0	7 5 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	11 10 0	9 15 0	15 0 0	12 14 0
May	14 3 0	12 3 0	11 2 0	9 9 0	8 4 0	7 1 0	11 13 0	12 11 0	13 4 0	11 6 0	16 10 0	14 4 0
June	14 3 0	12 3 0	8 11 0	7 7 0	8 9 0	6 5 0	12 2 0	10 6 0	14 4 0	12 3 0	18 5 0	15 11 0
July	14 3 0	12 3 0	11 8 0	9 14 0	8 9 0	7 5 0	12 8 0	10 11 0	13 2 0	11 4 0	19 3 0	16 7 0
August	14 3 0	12 3 0	11 10 0	9 15 0	8 7 0	7 3 0	14 10 0	12 9 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	20 13 0	17 13 0
September	14 3 0	12 3 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	12 12 0	10 15 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	13 5 0	11 7 0	21 11 0	18 10 0
October	14 7 0	12 6 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	12 15 0	11 1 0	14 13 0	12 11 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	21 11 0	18 10 0
November	11 10 0	9 15 0	7 15 0	6 13 0	15 10 0	13 6 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	27 8 0	23 9 0
December	11 11 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	7 8 0	14 4 0	12 3 0	14 3 0	12 3 0	15 0 0	12 14 0	28 5 0	24 4 0
Annual Average	13 12 0	11 13 0	10 3 0	8 12 0	10 9 0	9 0 0	14 6 0	12 5 0	13 6 0	11 8 0	19 6 0	16 10 0

APPENDIX No. 13.—(contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Oil at Adilabad Market.

Months	1943		1944		Average		P.C.	1945		1946	
	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.		O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	28 5 0	24 4 0	30 0 0	25 11 0	16 12 0	14 6 0	88.1	40 0 0	34 5 0	44 3 0	37 14 0
February	33 5 0	28 9 0	30 13 0	26 7 0	18 5 0	15 11 0	92.3	38 5 0	32 13 0	44 3 0	37 14 0
March	36 11 0	31 7 0	33 5 0	28 9 0	18 1 0	15 8 0	95.0	40 0 0	34 5 0	46 11 0	40 0 0
April	43 5 0	37 2 0	33 5 0	28 9 0	18 15 0	16 4 0	99.6	40 0 0	34 5 0	51 11 0	44 5 0
May	42 11 0	36 9 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	19 8 0	16 11 0	102.3	36 11 0	31 7 0	50 0 0	42 14 0
June	38 5 0	28 9 0	33 5 0	28 9 0	17 14 0	15 5 0	93.8	36 11 0	31 7 0	50 0 0	42 11 0
July	35 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	18 10 0	15 15 0	97.7	53 5 0	45 11 0	53 5 0	45 11 0
August	33 5 0	28 9 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	18 15 0	16 4 0	99.6	53 5 0	45 11 0	53 5 0	45 11 0
September	35 0 0	28 9 0	38 5 0	32 13 0	19 12 0	16 15 0	103.8	50 0 0	42 14 0	53 5 0	45 11 0
October	36 11 0	31 7 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	20 9 0	17 10 0	108.0	34 3 0	29 5 0	53 5 0	45 11 0
November	40 0 0	34 5 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	21 8 0	18 7 0	113.0	35 0 0	30 0 0	55 11 0	48 10 0
December	27 8 0	23 9 0	40 0 0	34 5 0	19 15 0	17 1 0	104.6	36 11 0	7 0	55 11 0	48 10 0
Annual Average	35 7 0	30 6 0	35 5 0	30 5 0	19 1 0	16 5 0	100.0	41 3 0	35 5 0	51 2 0	43 13 0

APPENDIX No. 14.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Groundnut Cake and Safflower Cake at Hyderabad City.

Months	1940 GROUNDNUT CAKE O.S.	1940 GROUNDNUT CAKE B.G.	1940 SAFFLOWER CAKE O.S.	1940 SAFFLOWER CAKE B.G.	1941 GROUNDNUT CAKE O.S.	1941 GROUNDNUT CAKE B.G.	1941 SAFFLOWER CAKE O.S.	1941 SAFFLOWER CAKE B.G.	1942 GROUNDNUT CAKE O.S.	1942 GROUNDNUT CAKE B.G.	1942 SAFFLOWER CAKE O.S.	1942 SAFFLOWER CAKE B.G.	1943 GROUNDNUT CAKE O.S.	1943 GROUNDNUT CAKE B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	2 9 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 2 0	0 1 2 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	0 2 0	0 11 0	0 2 0	0 3 0
February	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	0 2 0	0 11 0	0 2 12	0 6 0
March	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 12	0 6 0
April	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 8	0 3 0
May	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 8 0	0 2 2	0 3 14	0 3 5
June	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 8 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 2 2	0 2 4	0 3 9
July	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 1 0	1 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 12	1 13 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 2 2	0 3 4	0 2 13
August	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 2 9
September	2 11 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 2 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 1	0 3 13	0 3 4
October	2 11 0	2 5 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	1 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 2 0	1 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 1	0 4 0	0 3 7
November	2 11 0	2 5 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	1 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 2 2	0 4 0	0 3 7
December	1 15 0	1 11 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	2 3 0	1 14 0	0 2 11	0 2 5	0 3 10	0 3 2
Annual average	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	0 2 0	0 1 1 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 7	0 2 10

APPENDIX No. 14.—(Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Groundnut Cake and Safflower Cake at Hyderabad City.

Months	1943				1944				1945				1946			
	SAFFLOWER CAKE		GROUNDNUT CAKE		GROUNDNUT CAKE		SAFFLOWER CAKE		GROUNDNUT CAKE		SAFFLOWER CAKE		GROUNDNUT CAKE		SAFFLOWER CAKE	
	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.	O.S.	B.G.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
January	2 11 0	2 5 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	0 3 1	0 4 11	0 4 0	0 4 0		
February	3 3 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	0 3 2	0 5 1	0 4 0	0 4 0		
March	4 7 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	0 3 2	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 4 0		
April	5 0 0	4 5 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	0 3 2	0 5 1	0 4 0	0 4 0		
May	5 0 0	4 5 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 1	0 4 0	0 4 0		
June	5 0 0	4 5 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 4 0		
July	4 8 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 4 0	2 11 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 4 0		
August	4 5 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 4 0	2 13 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 7	0 4 11	0 4 0		
September	4 5 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 3 0	2 13 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 10	0 4 15	0 4 0		
October	4 5 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 0 0	4 7 0	3 13 0	0 4 0	2 13 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 10	0 4 15	0 4 0		
November	4 5 0	3 11 0	3 9 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	0 4 0	3 11 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 11	0 5 1	0 4 0		
December	4 13 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	0 4 0	3 15 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	0 3 0	0 5 12	0 4 15	0 4 0		
Annual average	4 5 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	4 13 0	4 2 0	0 3 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	0 3 1	0 5 5	0 4 0	0 5 2		

APPENDIX No. 15.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Cake at Hyderabad City

Months	1937 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1937 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1938 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1938 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1939 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1939 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1940 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1940 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1941 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1941 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1942 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1942 B.G. Rs. a. p.
January	2 15 0	2 8 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	2 13 0
February	3 5 0	2 13 0	3 13 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 3 0	3 5 0	2 13 0
March	3 2 0	2 11 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 3 0	3 14 0	2 13 0
April	3 2 0	2 11 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 1 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 5 0	3 11 0
May	3 1 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 5 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 7 0
June	3 1 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 1 0	3 8 0
July	3 2 0	2 11 0	3 15 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0
August	3 1 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	4 0 0	3 7 0
September	3 0 0	2 9 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	4 0 0	3 7 0
October	3 0 0	2 9 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	3 14 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	2 11 0	2 5 0	3 12 0	3 3 0
November	3 3 0	2 12 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	2 13 0	2 7 0	4 0 0	3 7 0
December	3 4 0	2 13 0	3 11 0	3 3 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	2 13 0	4 5 0	3 11 0
Annual average	3 2 0	2 11 0	3 12 0	3 3 0	3 14 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 1 0	3 8 0	3 15 0	3 6 0

APPENDIX No. 15. (Contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Cake at Hyderabad City.

Months	1943 O.S.			1943 B.G.			1944 O.S.			1944 B.G.			Average O.S.			Average B.G.			P.C.	1945 O.S.			1945 B.G.			1946 O.S.			1946 B.G.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January	4	5	0	3	11	0	6	11	0	5	12	0	4	1	0	3	8	0	90.3	6	11	0	5	12	0	8	3	0	7	0	0
February	4	5	0	3	11	0	6	11	0	5	12	0	4	3	0	3	9	0	91.9	6	11	0	5	12	0	7	13	0	6	11	0
March	5	12	0	4	15	0	8	0	0	6	14	0	4	10	0	3	15	0	101.6	6	11	0	5	12	0	7	15	0	6	13	0
April	8	0	0	6	14	0	8	0	0	6	14	0	4	15	0	4	4	0	109.7	6	11	0	5	12	0	7	11	0	6	9	0
May	8	0	0	6	14	0	8	0	0	6	14	0	4	15	0	4	4	0	109 7	6	11	0	5	12	0	8	0	0	6	14	0
June	8	0	0	6	14	0	8	0	0	6	14	0	4	11	0	4	3	0	108.1	8	5	0	7	2	0	8	10	0	7	6	0
July	7	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	6	14	0	4	11	0	4	0	0	103 2	8	7	0	7	3	0	9	13	0	8	7	0
August	6	11	0	5	12	0	8	0	0	6	14	0	4	9	0	3	15	0	101.6	8	0	0	6	14	0	10	0	0	8	9	0
September	6	11	0	5	12	0	8	0	0	6	14	0	4	9	0	3	14	0	100 0	8	0	0	6	14	0	10	0	0	8	9	0
October	6	11	0	5	12	0	7	8	0	6	3	0	4	5	0	3	11	0	93 2	8	1	0	6	15	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
November	6	11	0	5	12	0	6	11	0	5	12	0	4	4	0	3	10	0	93 6	7	13	0	6	11	0	11	15	0	10	4	0
December	6	11	0	5	12	0	6	11	0	5	12	0	4	7	0	3	13	0	98 4	7	14	0	6	12	0	11	5	0	9	11	0
Annual average	6	9	0	5	10	0	7	8	0	6	7	0	4	9	0	3	14	0	100 0	7	8	0	6	7	0	9	4	0	7	15	0

APPENDIX No. 16.

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Cake at Warangal Market.

Months	1937 O.S.			1937 B.G.			1938 O.S.			1938 B.G.			1939 O.S.			1939 B.G.			1940 O.S.			1940 B.G.			1941 O.S.			1941 B.G.			1942 O.S.			1942 B.G.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
January	2	2	0	1	13	0	2	3	0	1	14	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	12	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	3	10	0	3	2	0
February	2	2	0	1	13	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	3	10	0	3	2	0	3	14	0	3	5	0	3	9	0	3	1	0	3	11	0	3	3	0
March	2	2	0	1	13	0	2	7	0	2	1	0	3	10	0	3	2	0	3	12	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	3	9	0	3	13	0	3	4	0
April	2	2	0	1	13	0	2	1	0	1	12	0	3	10	0	3	2	0	3	12	0	3	3	0	3	12	0	3	3	0	3	13	0	3	4	0
May	2	2	0	1	13	0	2	3	0	1	14	0	3	9	0	3	1	0	3	13	0	3	4	0	3	11	0	3	3	0	4	7	0	3	13	0
June	2	1	0	1	12	0	3	5	0	2	13	0	4	3	0	3	9	0	3	15	0	3	6	0	3	10	0	3	2	0	5	15	0	5	1	0
July	1	15	0	1	11	0	3	2	0	2	11	0	4	3	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	3	7	0	3	7	0	2	13	0	5	10	0	4	13	0
August	2	2	0	1	13	0	2	12	0	2	6	0	4	4	0	3	10	0	4	1	0	3	8	0	2	14	0	2	7	0	2	11	0	2	5	0
September	2	14	0	2	7	0	2	14	0	2	7	0	3	14	0	3	5	0	3	11	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	3	12	0	3	3	0
October	2	1	0	1	12	0	2	14	0	2	7	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	11	0	2	5	0	2	11	0	2	5	0	3	5	0	2	13	0
November	2	1	0	1	12	0	3	1	0	2	10	0	3	2	0	2	11	0	2	14	0	2	7	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	3	5	0	2	13	0
December	2	1	0	1	12	0	3	6	0	2	14	0	3	6	0	2	14	0	2	11	0	2	5	0	3	9	0	3	1	0	3	11	0	3	3	0
Annual Average	2	2	0	1	13	0	2	11	0	2	5	0	3	11	0	3	3	0	3	9	0	3	1	0	3	6	0	2	14	0	4	0	0	3	6	0

APPENDIX No. 16.—(contd.)

Monthly average wholesale prices (per maund of 40 seers) of Sesamum Oils at Warangal Market.

Months	1943 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1943 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1944 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1944 B.G. Rs. a. p.	AVERAGE O.S. Rs. a. p.	AVERAGE B.G. Rs. a. p.	P.C.	1945 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1945 B.G. Rs. a. p.	1946 O.S. Rs. a. p.	1946 B.G. Rs. a. p.
January	4 12 0	4 1 0	10 0 0	8 9 0	4 2 0	3 9 0	90.5	9 3 0	7 14 0	13 5 0	11 7 0
February	6 0 0	5 2 0	10 11 0	9 3 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	98.4	8 11 0	7 7 0	14 0 0	12 5 0
March	5 11 0	4 14 0	11 0 0	9 7 0	4 9 0	3 15 0	100.0	15 0 0	12 14 0	16 11 0	14 5 0
April	7 11 0	6 9 0	10 0 0	8 9 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	100.0	15 0 0	12 14 0	14 1 0	12 1 0
May	8 5 0	7 2 0	10 11 0	9 3 0	4 14 0	4 3 0	106.3	10 0 0	8 9 0	16 11 0	14 5 0
June	10 0 0	8 9 0	8 8 0	7 5 0	5 3 0	4 7 0	112.7	15 0 0	12 14 0	14 3 0	12 3 0
July	7 11 0	6 9 0	8 3 0	7 0 0	4 12 0	4 1 0	103.2	13 5 0	11 7 0	12 5 0	10 9 0
August	7 0 0	6 0 0	10 11 0	9 3 0	4 9 0	3 15 0	100.0	10 0 0	8 7 0	15 0 0	12 14 0
September	9 8 0	8 2 0	6 11 0	5 12 0	4 9 0	3 14 0	98.4	8 5 0	7 2 0	13 0 0	11 2 0
October	9 4 0	7 15 0	8 0 0	6 14 0	4 5 0	3 11 0	93.7	8 5 0	7 2 0	13 5 0	11 7 0
November	8 5 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	6 14 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	92.1	10 0 0	8 9 0	13 5 0	11 7 0
December	10 0 0	8 9 0	11 11 0	10 0 0	5 1 0	4 5 0	109.5	14 3 0	12 3 0	13 3 0	11 5 0
Annual Average	7 14 0	6 12 0	9 8 0	8 3 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	100.0	11 7 0	9 12 0	14 1 0	12 1 0